



# ***Daily Report***

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## **Sub-Saharan Africa**

FBIS- AFR-90-190  
Monday  
1 October 1990

# Daily Report

## Sub-Saharan Africa

FBIS-APR-90-190

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1 October 1990

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## Congo

### President Opens PCT Central Committee Session

AB2809205190 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French  
1230 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] As announced, the extraordinary session of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT) Central Committee began in Brazzaville this morning. It is expected to take stock of what has been morally achieved since the PCT Central Committee's ordinary second session held in November 1989. This morning's session was opened by Congolese leader Denis Sassou-Nguesso, who, in his address, stressed its significance. Let us listen to an excerpt from this address:

[Begin Sassou-Nguesso recording] The PCT has always been for progress and, heedful of its grassroot militants, on whom it cannot turn its back. This is why it is important to make new analyses by taking into account all the aspects of the situation and clearly, precisely, unambiguously, and unreservedly let people know how we intend to move toward a multiparty system, including all the related liberties—that is, the fullest democratization of national life.

Indeed, what is important for us is to remain faithful to our policy of peace, national unity, social cohesion, stability, respectability, and maturity. Thus, we will help our people avoid useless divisions which can only jeopardize our move toward a democratic opening. I say that it is possible in a mature, organized, and responsible nation to prepare for great changes without breaking up its social harmony and without going through the painful stage of violence and fratricidal clashes. [end recording]

At this meeting, which was aimed at examining developments in the political situation in Congo, the Central Committee is expected mainly to make its stand known on holding a national conference on the country's political future. Yves Roger Yebeka has the details from Brazzaville:

[Begin Yebeka recording] What is certainly expected of this Central Committee's session is its opinion on the list of grievances adopted at the recent Congolese Trade Union Confederation congress. These grievances mainly

concern halting the freeze on promotions with its financial repercussions; breaking up the deadlock in negotiations on collective wage agreements; holding a national conference as soon as as possible; and independence of the confederation from political parties. All will therefore depend on the consideration that the Central Committee gives to these trade union grievances, which were satisfied following a three-day general strike that affected all sectors of national life.

But whatever the responses to these grievances, it is worth mentioning that hardly a week ago, the present extraordinary session had never been envisaged. People were rather expecting that the Central Committee's third ordinary session and the PCT extraordinary congress, preparations for which have not yet been launched, would take place next November. This is why this present extraordinary session is important, a session which will no doubt draw up the program of the country's new political life. [end recording]

### Multipartyism Legalized 'With Immediate Effect'

AB3009184690 Paris AFP in English 1839 GMT  
30 Sep 90

[Text] Brazzaville, Sept 30 (AFP)—Multiparty politics have been legalised in Congo with immediate effect, officials announced late Sunday [30 Sep].

The announcement followed a special meeting of the Central Committee of the Congolese Workers Party, hitherto the sole legal party in the West African state.

Any political association or party may henceforth register with the ministry of territorial administration for a "conference of political parties" to be convened next May-June, the officials said.

Before the conference of political parties, the officials said, a draft law relating to parties would be submitted in November to parliament, which would consider amendments to the Constitution necessary for a multiparty system.

The amendments would be drawn up by a "national commission" that the head of state, General Denis Sassou Nguesso, was going to set up. The move to a multiparty system is in line with demands from the country's trade union movement, which launched a general strike earlier this month when the president took exception to such demands and sought to dissolve the trade union leadership.

## Djibouti

### Forces 'On Alert', Arrests Made in Bombing

EA2809191490 Djibouti Domestic Service in Somali  
1700 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] An explosion in the center of Djibouti last night killed a nine year-old French boy and wounded 15 people, some of them seriously. The crime, which has not yet been claimed by anyone, took place last night at 2245 [1945 GMT] at Hotel (Dorog) in the 27th (?Estate). A rescue force immediately arrived at the site of the explosion, collected the 15 wounded people, and took them to Djibouti hospital. All the wounded are French nationals.

First reports from the police say four people riding in a taxi threw two grenades at the hotel, one of which fell behind the hotel at (Cafe Butali). Making off, they then threw a third grenade at the back of (Historil) Hotel, 200 meters away from the site of the crime.

All the country's security and armed forces have been put on alert and many arrests were made today. Mr. Khajreh Allaleh Hared, the minister of interior, posts and telecommunications, immediately arrived at the site of the crime and consulted with police and gendarmerie on emergency steps to be taken.

The explosion took place three years after the explosion at (Historil) Hotel on 18 March 1987, in which 12 people died and 40 were wounded.

## Kenya

### President Moi Receives Iranian Commerce Minister

EA2809141490 Nairobi Domestic Service  
in English 1000 GMT 27 Sep 90

[Excerpt] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi said today that Kenya joined other members of the international community in condemning the illegal annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, and was calling for Iraq's immediate withdrawal from that country. President Moi explained that Kenya's position on the issue, which is based on love, was clear because the country stood for peace and the preservation of human life in all parts of the world.

The president was speaking at State House, Nakuru when he received a special message from President 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani of Iran. The message was delivered by Iranian minister for commerce, Mr. Abdol Hosein Vahaji, who leads a high-powered delegation to Kenya.

Saying that the sanctity of human life was above all considerations, President Moi pointed out that Iraq's continued presence in Kuwait violated this principle because it endangered peace and put human life in danger. He said Kenya believed in justice for all mankind, protection of rights and respect and dignity of all nations irrespective of world power. President Moi said

that no one, including Iraq, stands to gain anything from this violation, other than prolonged suffering and tension. He told President Saddam Husayn to withdraw from Kuwait to preserve his dignity and that of the Iraqi people. He added that all conflicts should be resolved amicably in the spirit of love for one another.

President Moi welcomed the Iranian Government delegation's visit to Kenya, saying it marked an important era of closer cooperation between the two countries. He recalled that Kenya strengthened its relations with Iran at a time, at a critical period in the country's history, and it was just emerging from a long period of war. He assured Iran of Kenya's cooperation at this time when it is starting to rehabilitate and rebuild its economy. He said there were many opportunities in Kenya for the two countries to exploit for the mutual benefit of their people. He said because a climate of mutual political understanding had been reached, it was now time trade and other economic links were opened.

President Moi said Kenya occupied a strategic position as it serves as a gateway to markets far beyond its borders in the east and central African region. He called on Iran to set up tangible economic ventures with Kenya, like in the expansion of the Changamwe oil refinery. He said Iran could also benefit from Kenya's investment promotion to open up industries in smaller towns such as Thika, Nyahururu, Kitale, Nakuru, Eldoret and others.

President Moi instructed the minister for commerce, Mr. Arthur Magugu, who was present, to immediately initiate arrangements for Iran to open a trade mission in Nairobi. The president told the Iranian minister to assure his government of Kenya's commitment to strengthening relations between the two countries.

The Iranian minister said that Iran had a special respect for Kenya and President Moi and all the ideals he stood for. He praised the long history of links between Kenya and Iran which, he said, dated back to over 400 years. He said the reviving of these relations was of great significance and would benefit the people of the two countries. [passage omitted]

### Trade Agreements Signed

EA2909120490 Nairobi KNA in English 1150 GMT  
28 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi 28 September (KNA)—Kenya and the Islamic Republic of Iran today signed agreements aimed at boosting trade between the two countries. The minister for industry, Mr. Arthur Magugu, signed the agreed minutes of meetings on behalf of the Kenya Government, while his Iranian counterpart, Mr. Abdol Hosein Vahaji, signed for the Iranian Government.

Areas covered during the meeting were trade promotion, private investments, and joint ventures. Cooperation between the two countries was also discussed. Mr. Magugu said during the signing ceremony, which took place in his office. The minister said that they will look

into the possibilities of attending next month's Tehran international trade fair. The Iranians were also invited to participate in future trade fairs in Kenya. [passage omitted]

In his address, Mr. Vahaji said that trade between Kenya and Tehran will from now enjoy an upward trend and that the aims of both governments will be achieved. [passage omitted]

In a briefing given to the press later by the director of external trade in the Commerce Ministry, Mr. Rem Ogana, Kenya has offered to sell to Iran tea, milk products, maize, meat, hides and skins, paper, and coffee. The Iranians have placed immediate orders for tea, maize, and meat. Iran, the briefing said, has offered to sell Kenya agricultural machinery, hardware, carpets, and a wide range of consumer goods. The Kenya Government has also approved Iran's request to establish a trade representative office in Nairobi.

#### Moi Criticizes Church in Graduation Address

EA2909103090 Nairobi Domestic Service  
in English 0918 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Speech by President Daniel arap Moi at the graduation ceremony at Egerton University, Njoro; date not given—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] Kenya must work harder than ever. Others tend to talk—particularly the church which ought to appreciate and work for peace because those who work against peace naturally are working for chaos. People seek justice and truth, but truth cannot come out of lies. [passage omitted]

Let nobody come to this institution and teach you to do things to benefit them for political purposes and so on. Why should they spoil your future? Chase him away or chase her away, but don't entertain to think that that fellow will bring a utopian government that will enable you to lead better lives than at the moment. As I said before, we are making sacrifices for your sake, and so respect the common man who has made these things possible.

Even the religious people, particularly CPK [Church of the Province of Kenya], going to Nairobi University and telling students: Why don't you talk? Why don't you use your power? If I were there I would say they are no longer preaching what they ought to be preaching. They should be the first to preach for peace and not to tell people lies and things which are not there. If this country goes in chaos, do you think there will be any more Egerton University? There will be nothing. People embark on tribalism which will destroy this country, particularly religious people like that to embark on tribalism. They tried tribalists, tried the community; the community refused, all communities refused, and then they entered into religious sects, even CPK—it was a state church when colonial power was there. We don't have a state religion here in Kenya.

They should leave Kenyans in peace, and I am happy to say Kenyans respect what I tell them. [applause] All tribes of Kenya are with me except a few individuals. [passage omitted]

#### President Moi Comments on Education Problems

EA3009094690 Nairobi KNA in English 1705 GMT  
29 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Nairobi, 29 September (KNA)—His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today advised school committees not to overburden parents with levies for minor school commitments which could be raised through organised "harambees" [fund-raising rallies] by local leaders. [passage omitted]

President Moi was speaking at Jomo Kenyatta High School in Bahati Division of Nakuru when he attended the school's parents day at the invitation of the students. [passage omitted]

President Moi said Kenyans must understand the problems confronting the nation and work toward resolving them instead of engaging in empty talk. The president criticised some misguided clergymen, who, he said, were bent on confusing "wananchi" [citizens]. He expressed shock that instead of the clergy demonstrating their love for the youth as Christians they were inciting them to cause trouble.

President Moi said he admonished the secretary-general of the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT), Mr. Ambrose Adongo, because he wanted to ruin the future of the youth by calling for a national strike for teachers at time when examinations are nearing. The president told the clergymen not to use the youth as tools for their doomed experiments. Noting that Kenya had earned international respect because of peace and stability which continued to prevail, President Moi told the youth not to allow themselves to be used to cause confusion in the country. [passage omitted]

The president said those bent on causing chaos in the country had even opposed the eight-four-four system because it created equal opportunities for higher education to children from poor and rich families alike. He said the group wished the old system to continue so that poor children will be prevented from joining "A" level classes through exorbitant levies of school fees. President Moi said trouble-makers are people who have outlived their usefulness to the society and were eager to ruin the future of the young. He said it saddened him that the groups were using other people's children as guinea-pigs on which to experiment on drugs. He said it was a great sin to give children of other people distractive things which they cannot give to their own children.

Calling on Kenyans to be united against people who have sold themselves out to foreigners, President Moi told them to always be proud of themselves and their achievements. [passage omitted]

Calling on young people to shun tribalism and divisive tendencies, the president said those who preached tribalism were unaware of its inherent dangerous consequences. He added that educated people should not even think or talk of tribalism because they should have known that all Kenyans were one nation. Those who intend to divide the people of Kenya, he said, will all fail because most Kenyans were united and wanted peace. [passage omitted]

### Saitoti Meets Kennedy, Hails Tier With U.S.

EA2909161990 Nairobi KNA in English 1447 GMT  
28 Sep 90

[Text] Washington, 28th September—The vice-president and minister for finance, Professor George Saitoti, had a fruitful discussion with U.S. Senator Edward Kennedy here yesterday. The discussions centred on matters concerning Kenya and the USA and were witnessed by the permanent secretary in the vice-president's office, Mr Charles Mbindyo, the governor of the Central Bank, Mr Eric Kotut, and the Kenya ambassador to the USA, Mr Dennis Afande.

The vice-president briefed Senator Kennedy on political and socio-economic developments in Kenya. Professor Saitoti hailed the cordial and long-standing relations between Kenya and the USA, noting the support that the USA continued to give Kenya.

The vice-president thanked the Kennedy family for their contributions to Kenya's development, especially in education. Professor Saitoti assured the senator that Kenya was developing fast and was ready to adopt the necessary changes for the benefit of all Kenyans. He, however, noted that Kenya did not entertain change through unconstitutional means. He underlined that Kenya was committed to democratic principles and the rule of law. Professor Saitoti told Senator Kennedy that since Kenya's independence, the country had enjoyed peace and stability that had facilitated rapid economic growth.

Senator Kennedy assured the vice-president that he respected Kenya as a long-standing friend of the USA. The senator said he and his colleagues in the Senate maintained a close interest in Kenya's development. He said that he and his colleagues were keenly awaiting the outcome of the KANU [Kenya African National Union] review committee.

The vice-president extended an invitation to Senator Kennedy to tour Kenya.

### University Students 'Rampage' After Lecture

EA2909184390 Nairobi DAILY NATION  
in English 29 Sep 90 p 28

[By David Rogoncho]

[Text] University of Nairobi students went on the rampage on Thursday [27 Sep] night and stoned vehicles along State House road after a two-hour public lecture by

two Anglican bishops at Ufungamano House, Nairobi. But quick action by the university's vice-chancellor, Professor Philip Mbithi, saved the day when he agreed to walk with the students to any destination of their choice as long as they stopped stoning vehicles.

The bishop of the Church of the Province of Kenya's new Diocese of Kirinyaga, Dr David Gitari, and Bishop George Njuguna of Mt. Kenya South Diocese, were carried shoulder-high by hundreds of students chanting slogans in praise of the prelates.

Dr Gitari, who was the guest speaker based his sermon on the book of Romans. The theme of the lecture was "peace and justice."

The prelates took issue with the minister for education, Oloo Aringo, for his recent remarks that KANU [Kenya African National Union] and the government would crush those who have been calling for the amendment of the party constitution and the resignation of the president. Said Dr Gitari: "What we want is Vice-President George Saitoti, who is also the chairman of the KANU review committee, to tell us the conclusions of their report. But, it is very shameful for a member of that committee to start threatening those calling for amendments in the party [constitution]," he said.

Dr Gitari said that if people knew how to "read the signs of the times", then they should know that wananchi [citizens] need nothing short of a change in this country. "That is why we are calling on behalf of the voiceless mwananchi [citizen, singular form] for the immediate dissolution of Parliament and the holding of fair elections and the transformation of the party," said the prelate amidst chants of "Tell them! Tell them!"

He said that those who do not want to hear and see advocates of multi-party politics, should work out a system of transforming the party to suit Kenyans.

Dr Gitari urged Kenyans to respect the lives of others, saying "we must not necessarily take away the lives of our people."

Dr Gitari added: "What Kenyans need is to see the law taking its own course. They want to see that those connected with the murders of certain Kenyans who have died in recent days are brought to book and prosecuted."

The bishop said he has been in the forefront in criticising political assassinations. "I have personally condemned such murders. In 1975, when J.M. Kariuki was murdered, I condemned the murder for a whole week. And that is why we are talking about Dr Ouko and Bishop Mugue today," he said.

The prelate said that what Kenyans wanted was the report of Dr Ouko's death to be made public. He said that if there was anybody implicated in the report, then "he should be prosecuted in a court of law."



Dr Gitari said that what Kenyans told the KANU review committee was a pointer of the inner feeling of Kenyans about their country. Said the bishop: "Violent changes are not the solution to political problems. Let our leaders listen to our voices for the power is the people."

Bishop Njuguna, whose speech was intermittently interrupted with chants of "We need peace! We need justice," criticised certain senior government officials who have been advocating for violence and yet they were in the Nyayo [Footsteps philosophy] government of peace, love and unity. Said Bishop Njuguna: "They should know that the 'Ibos' of Kenya will hit even harder than the Ibos of Nigeria."

He said that most of those in the "August" house were selected and not elected in the last election. He said that some leaders in the country had erred and yet they were promoted, as the students shouted "Mwango" [reference to Fred Mwango, who as district commissioner of Kiambu earlier this year forcibly shaved off a schoolmaster's beard and was subsequently promoted].

### Somalia

#### Bomb Explodes at Army Unit; 9 Said Killed

AB2909174090 Paris AFP in English 1721 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] Mogadishu, Sept 29 (AFP)—A powerful bomb exploded early Saturday [29 Sep] at the headquarters of a Somali army unit here, killing at least nine people, injuring several others and destroying part of the building.

The cause of the explosion, which was heard over several kilometres (miles), was not immediately known. It was

the fourth such explosion in government buildings in Mogadishu in recent weeks, but the first time there has been one inside a well-guarded army headquarters.

#### Accidental Explosion

EA2909201590 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Excerpts] A statement issued by the Somali Prisons Forces says that today at 0900, an explosion occurred at the Prisons Forces' ammunition store. The statement added that the explosion occurred when one of the soldiers guarding the store tried to draw some weapons. By mistake, he loaded a launcher with a bazooka, which exploded in the store, causing the store to collapse and killing on the spot seven members of the Prisons Forces. [passage omitted]

The statement went on to say that nine other people were injured. Any further rise in casualties will be announced later. [passage omitted]

#### 'Surprise Attack' Claims at Least 18 Soldiers

EA2909101090 (Clandestine) Radio of the Somali National Movement in Somali 1600 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Units of the 31st Division launched a surprise attack on the enemy soldiers stationed at (Caabudla), near Hargeisa on 26 September. The enemy suffered heavy losses, some being killed or wounded while others escaped. Reliable eyewitnesses say at least 18 enemy soldiers were killed. Food, tents, arms, medicines, and clothing were captured. The enemy reinforcements at Arabsiyo lost two trucks, and 10 soldiers were killed while 16 were wounded. [passage omitted]

Three Somali National Movement soldiers of the southern forces were wounded.

**De Klerk Plans 'Lightning Visits' to Europe***MB0110134290 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1338 GMT 1 Oct 90*

[Text] Pretoria Oct 1 SAPA—A number of "lightning visits" to Europe this month are being planned for State President F.W. de Klerk, Foreign Affairs Minister Pik Botha said in Pretoria on Monday. [1 Oct]

He confirmed that a meeting with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was envisaged during one of these visits. Mr. Botha said further details would be made known later. A British Government source said Mr. de Klerk would meet Mrs. Thatcher on October 14 at her country home, Chequers.

Mr. de Klerk will also visit the Netherlands from October 23 to October 25, when he will have talks with members of the Netherlands Cabinet.

**'Senior' Officials Depart for Warsaw 27 Sep***MB2809132190 Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY  
in English 28 Sep 90 p 3*

[Report by Mike Robertson: "Visit Takes SA Closer to Poland"]

[Text] SA [South Africa] and Poland have moved a step closer towards establishing formal diplomatic ties with the invitation of two senior SA officials to visit Warsaw.

The officials left yesterday.

A Foreign Affairs spokesman said that following informal discussions over the past year, the Polish government had invited the two officials to Warsaw to discuss matters of mutual interest.

It is understood the senior officials are Paul Coetsee, who heads up the section dealing with former East bloc countries, and John Mare from the same section.

SA has already appointed a trade representative in Poland.

Trade and Industry Minister Kent Durr visited Poland in March this year. He held discussions on possible economic, trade and tourism links with leading bankers and senior officials.

In April a Polish trade delegation visited SA and purchased 600,000 [metric] tons of iron ore from Iscor [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] and thousands of litres of Cape wine.

The Polish Chamber of Commerce's permanent representative in SA, Tadeusz Kaminski, predicted at the time that trade between the two countries could soon reach levels of about \$200m a year.

At present Hungary is the only former East bloc country to have established formal diplomatic ties.

However, Foreign Minister Pik Botha said at the Natal NP [National Party] Congress in Durban at the end of

last month that he would soon be holding talks to explore the possibility of establishing diplomatic links with a second former East bloc country.

Earlier this year Foreign Affairs officials said political problems in Poland ruled out the possibility of establishing formal diplomatic links with that country in the immediate future.

It was predicted that, instead, Czechoslovakia would become the second Central European country to set up diplomatic links with SA.

**Minister on Criticism of Mossgas Oil Project***MB3009141490 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 30 Sep 90*

[Text] South Africa's minister of mineral and energy affairs, Dr. Danie de Villiers, says developments in the Middle East have confirmed again that South Africa cannot depend merely on imported oil. Dr. De Villiers was speaking at Saldanha Bay near Cape Town where he attended the completion of portion of a sea production platform for South Africa's Mossgas Oil from Gas Project. He said the South African Government had been criticized because it was going ahead with the project to convert offshore gas into oil but it would not change its stand on the matter.

Dr. De Villiers said criticism of the Mossgas project had lost sight of the pioneering work and the excellent engineering achievement of the project. It was probably the biggest single challenge yet overcome by South Africa's engineering and manufacturing industries.

**Mandela Discusses Possible Buthelezi Meeting***MB3009125490 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 30 Sep 90 p 7*

[Interview with ANC Deputy President Nelson Mandela by correspondent Brendan Seery in Johannesburg; date not give: "Stop Attacking Us, Nelson Tells Buthelezi"]

[Text] Nelson Mandela has told Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi to "keep quiet" if he wants a face-to-face meeting with him.

But the ANC [African National Congress] leader believes that a meeting between him and the Inkatha leader would not serve much purpose because the violence wracking Natal and Transvaal is already out of their control, and is being orchestrated by a "third force."

In an interview in his office in the ANC's Johannesburg headquarters, Mr. Mandela said: "Mr. Buthelezi has attacked the ANC in very unacceptable terms and when he did that, of course he angered the people and it became understandable that they felt the time was not ripe for me to meet him. But, if he could keep quiet then perhaps we could succeed in creating this atmosphere where we would meet."

The ANC leader added, however: "I do notice that he has toned down his attacks and I feel that is a very good development."

Mr. Mandela said he felt the violence was being controlled by the shadowy "third force" which was often using the name of Inkatha.

"We know there are cases where they use the name of Inkatha and where Inkatha is not involved."

He called on Chief Buthelezi to "come out openly" and condemn the "third force" while at the same time warning his followers "not to be used."

He said he could not understand why Chief Buthelezi had apparently been offended by an invitation to attend a meeting with the ANC as a "homeland leader."

"Mr. Buthelezi should draw a distinction between kwaZulu, which is a creation of the apartheid government, and the people of kwaZulu."

Mr. Mandela said he was "very concerned" about the fact that he had not met Chief Buthelezi.

"He was my friend before I went to prison and he and the king gave me tremendous support while I was in prison. The stand taken by Chief Buthelezi was one which I admired a great deal."

The ANC, said Mr. Mandela, was committed to discussion with Inkatha in an attempt to end the killing. This was shown by the appointments of "top leaders" from the National Executive—including Foreign Affairs Department head Thabo Mbeki, security chief Jacob Zuma and Women's League head Betty Tshope—to the Joint Working Committee set up by the ANC and Inkatha.

He said reports he received indicated "good progress" had been made in the joint talks.

**Mandela, Hani Statement From News Conference**  
*MB3009155890 Johannesburg SAPA in English*  
*1423 GMT 30 Sep 90*

[By Hilka Birns]

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 30 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] said on Sunday [30 Sep] the unconditional indemnity granted to Mr. Chris Hani would help create a more positive atmosphere for negotiations.

The organisation made the comment in a statement issued at a press conference in Soweto addressed by Mr. Nelson Mandela and Mr. Hani. Mr. Mandela told the conference he was pleased to note that common sense had at last prevailed. Mr. Hani said he had no contact with the government prior to the re-issue of his indemnity. He added a statement made by him at the University of Transkei earlier this year concerning the ANC's suspension of the armed struggle had been taken out of context.

He wished to reiterate that MK [Ukhonto we Sizwe—Spear of the Nation (MK), ANC military wing] supported negotiations, but should negotiations fail to bring about a democratic South Africa the armed struggle would be resumed. He said MK was aware the negotiation process would be fraught with obstacles. Mr. Hani said MK should be part of an integrated army in a democratic South Africa. He added consultations with other countries with regard to the regular training of MK cadres was ongoing, as well as MK's own recruiting programme. With regard to Operation Iron Fist Mr. Hani said the government was not tackling the fundamental problems of violence. He said Iron Fist was used to obstruct normal township activity.

Mr. Mandela added the government was not acting in the spirit of the Pretoria Minute when they raided homes for arms or weapons. In response to allegations that rent and service boycotts could be resumed if the current curfew continued, Mr. Mandela said "a lot of strategies" were being considered countrywide in response to Operation Iron Fist. He refused to elaborate.

Mr. Mandela said he would try to hold an urgent special meeting with the government before his departure overseas at the end of this week, to discuss the "extraordinary situation in the country."

Allegations of a "hidden force", which was deliberately trying to derail the negotiation process, would be discussed, Mr. Hani said. He said the ANC was convinced such a force existed, but he believed the ANC and the government together could find a solution to the problem.

Mr. Mandela said it was interesting to note that violence had flared up again a day after President F.W. de Klerk's return from the United States. This, he said, confirmed that the lull in violence had been created to provide "space" for his visit.

On his relationship with Mr. de Klerk, Mr. Mandela said their relationship would become closer as negotiations continued but added that Mr. de Klerk had "certainly made some serious mistakes"—like issuing instructions which had been contrary to the setting up of a joint working commission. Mr. Mandela did not elaborate on Mr. de Klerk's "mistake."

Regarding a possible indemnity from prosecution for high-ranking MK official Ronnie Kasrils, Mr. Mandela said the matter had been discussed with the government, which was apparently not prepared to grant him indemnity as long as he was working "under-ground."

The government had also remained firm on the detention of the SACP's [South African Communist Party's] Mac Maharaj, he noted.

In response to allegations of a "Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance]-type movement" causing the violence, Mr. Hani said he had "no concrete information" in this regard.



Recent incidents of violence did however resemble Renamo actions in Mozambique, he said. It was possible that organisations such as Koevoet [police counter-insurgency unit], the CCB [Civil Cooperation Bureau] or even the so-called Askaris [turned former ANC guerrillas], who had formerly been indoctrinated against the ANC and MK, were now acting against them. [sentence as received]

Though it was well-known that the violence started as a conflict between the ANC and Inkatha, its recent form was shaped by "highly trained death-squads" who were killing people irrespective of their political alliance, Mr. Mandela added.

On the question of exiles, expected to start returning to South Africa from Monday, the Congress deputy president said it was unlikely that large numbers of exiles would soon return.

He said the government was considering the situation of each returning exile, on information supplied by the ANC. Funding was not a problem regarding their return, he said. In a statement read at the press conference by Mr. Mandela, the ANC's National Executive Committee also noted with "grave concern" alleged media attempts to portray Mr. Hani as a "maverick individual."

The committee stated that Mr. Hani had been a "loyal and disciplined member of the ANC" who had for more than 15 years "participated in formulation of policy on all key issues and carried out all tasks assigned to him in an exemplary manner."

Mr. Hani returned from Umtata to Johannesburg on Saturday night, but was not prepared to say if he planned to base himself in the capital permanently.

#### **Mandela Comments on Third Force, 'False Security'**

*MB2809182490 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1736 GMT 28 Sep 90*

[Text] Umtata Sept 28 SAPA—People should not be lulled by a sense of false security, says the deputy president of the African National Congress [ANC], Mr. Nelson Mandela.

Addressing senior Transkei government officials on Friday during his two-day visit to Transkei, Mr. Mandela said the lull in violence took place shortly before President F.W. de Klerk went to the United States.

"I can say without questioning the integrity of President de Klerk that he himself is serious about making changes in South Africa, but he has serious problems within his constituency," Mr. Mandela said.

He said one wondered whether the government had lost control of its security forces or whether the security forces were doing what the government wanted.

He recalled that early in July this year his organisation received information that a certain organisation had met at Denver hostel where a plot to attack residents at Sebokeng was allegedly hatched.

"We informed the police, including Minister Adriaan Vlok of the plot, but the authorities never even moved a little finger to stop those people to commute to Sebokeng where they successfully butchered several people," the ANC deputy president alleged.

Mr. Mandela said what was of more concern was the fact that Mr. de Klerk never uttered a word of condolence to the families of the dead.

He said seemingly, as far as whites were concerned, the rate of deaths amongst the black people was not important "because they are used to shooting black people."

Mr. Mandela reiterated that he had never ordered "Operation Iron Fist."

"Since when has the South African Government regarded me an important person that they could take orders from me?" He asked.

Mr. Mandela said even if he could meet the kwaZulu chief minister, Mangosuthu Buthelezi, violence would not cease as long the third "faceless" force was still in operation.

He said that all the same, Inkatha and the ANC were already addressing the violence issue.

Referring to Bophuthatswana, Mr. Mandela said his organisation was very sorry that President Lucas Mangope was still committed to a government that had so far created hardship for the people, "worse suffering than that in South Africa," he added.

"Take away South Africa, President Mangope will fall. We don't even wish that, after all he is our flesh and blood. He must join the struggle."

In reply Transkei military ruler Major-General H.B. Holomisa, referring to the forthcoming meeting of homeland leaders with the ANC Executive said: "Any leader who bats in the wicket of tribalism must know that he has no future in the new South Africa."

#### **Further Remarks**

*MB2909051390 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
2309 GMT 28 Sep 90*

[Text] Umtata Sept 28 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President Nelson Mandela on Friday [28 Sep] said his organisation was committed to peace, but if it became clear the government intended weakening the ANC, it would not "play ball."

Addressing a meeting in Umtata attended by ANC military chief Chris Hani and Transkei's military ruler, Maj-Gen Bantu Holomisa, Mr. Mandela urged State President F.W. de Klerk to "work well" with him to end

violence, adding the ANC was pressing the government for a third meeting as it was keen to conclude the peace process as soon as possible.

A judicial commission of inquiry should be appointed to investigate the source of the violence which swept through the Witwatersrand's black townships leaving at least 750 people dead, Mr Mandela said, and asked whether the government refrained from doing so because it feared being exposed.

He rejected American President George Bush's declaration that the process of change in South Africa was irreversible.

"How irreversible can it be when the government still fails to end the violence. Failure of the government to act is a threat to the peace process and we can't allow [word indistinct] without defending our people," he said.

There had been "a lull in violence" shortly before Mr de Klerk met Mr Bush, but on the night they met seven people had been killed in Johannesburg, their mutilated bodies found lying alongside a railway line.

He questioned whether this "lull" was a coincidence or whether there was a force behind the violence which calculated that nothing should happen while Mr de Klerk was seeing Mr Bush so the South African president could "paint a rosy picture."

Although the ANC believed Mr de Klerk was sincere in his efforts to bring about fundamental change, there were problems in his constituency.

The government had either lost control over its security forces or the forces were doing what the government wanted.

The ANC had on one occasion warned the police that certain people were planning to attack Sebokeng, but no action was taken to stop them, and they went on to successfully butcher several people, Mr Mandela said.

The ANC had requested that Mr de Klerk take them into his confidence and explain his difficulties, but he kept saying he had the support of the government, and this created insecurity and instability.

Mr Mandela said there would be no end to the violence as long as the faceless "third force" was in operation, even if he were to meet with Inkatha leader Mangosuthu Buthelezi.

The atmosphere for the much-publicised meeting was in any case not right in the light of Chief Buthelezi's accusation that the ANC harboured murderers and hypocrites.

The ANC leader however said he did hope to meet Chief Buthelezi. "In spite of my criticism and condemnation of some things he has done, he remains my friend."

Mr Mandela thanked Transkei State President Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase for taking the initiative to meet Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini. The only independent state continuing to terrorise people was

Bophuthatswana, but if its leader Lucas Mangope was prepared to adopt a humane policy, the ANC would work with him.

#### Details of Mandela USSR, Far East Tour

MB2809133690 Umtata Capital Radio in English  
1100 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Details of Nelson Mandela's upcoming overseas trip has been released.

ANC [African National Congress] Deputy President flies first to Paris on 8 October for a meeting with French President Francois Mitterrand. From the 9 to 14 [of October], Mandela is in the Soviet Union and it has been speculated that a meeting with Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev is in the cards. From the Soviet Union, Mandela goes to India, Malaysia, Brunei, Australia, Indonesia and Japan.

Mandela returns to South Africa on 2 November.

#### Political Parties Criticize NP's Proposals

MB2909074190 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 28 Sep-4 Oct 90 p 9

[Report by Gavin Evans: "Nats' Constitutional Model Ripped Apart"]

[Text] The first salvoes in the battle over South Africa's future constitution have been fired with the African National Congress [ANC] and Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] shooting down key National Party [NP] proposals, and the Democratic Party [DP] giving a tentative thumbs up.

Earlier this month the NP leaked a constitutional model to the press, which may serve as its negotiating position. Members say the Broederbond [Afrikaner Brotherhood]-formulated document represents the substance of what the party intends to take to negotiations set to begin later this year.

It provides a delicate balance of powers between a one-person one-vote lower House and an upper House which is a hybrid of regional and "groups" representatives, with the latter enjoying the edge through its control of the deadlock-breaking Advisory Committee and its domination of the cabinet.

The ANC and PAC attacked key elements of the proposal, and suggested the NP go back to the drawing board.

Key provisions include:

A 300-member House of Representatives, elected through proportional representation, with parties being required to receive at least three percent of the vote to get a member elected.

A senate, with the power to introduce legislation, in which 10 regions each send 10 members to parliament, elected through proportional representation. In addition, any "group" sharing a common culture, religion or language

may send 10 members to the senate if it has over 500,000 registered voters of whom 60 percent choose through a referendum to be represented in this way.

An Advisory Council, to which each region and group in the senate elects two members. This has the power to block disputed Bills if over a quarter of its members object.

Bills are initially introduced to the joint committees and require the support of the majority of the House of Representative members and two thirds of the senate members of the committee to proceed to the next stage.

A cabinet consisting of seven members of the lower House plus one from each group and region in the senate.

A ceremonial head of state elected by a two thirds majority of both Houses.

Regional governments have their own constitutions and have the power to decide on all regionally-related matters.

Each recognised group has authority over its own education, culture, religion and public holidays. English and Afrikaans remain the official languages, with other languages being official at the regional level.

Changes to the constitution can be carried out only with the support of two houses, or by a simple majority of voters in a referendum.

ANC official Saki Macozoma said that while the ANC was still formulating its own constitutional proposals, several major aspects of the NP plan were "clearly unacceptable.

"A major concern is the inclusion of the concept of group rights and representation through the senate. Particularly problematic is the fact that these groups would have a major role in vetoing contentious legislation through their role in the Advisory Council

"It is contrary to ANC policy to accept group representation—especially when they are defined in terms of ethnicity as appears to be the case here."

He said the cabinet proposal was also unacceptable to the ANC—"particularly with respect to each group having a representative.

"This embodies the notion of a permanent coalition which we can't accept."

Macozoma said the NP's proposed language policy would probably also not be accepted but added that the ANC had yet to formulate its own.

PAC Internal General Secretary Benny Alexander said his movement saw no need for a two-tier parliament and stressed that a future constitution should be drawn up through a constituent assembly.

"The PAC is opposed to the concealed racism in this document. Their notion of groups fit into this category. We find this idea of minority protection unacceptable.

"We believe in a single nation which guarantees individuals liberties through a Bill of Rights, as long as this does not buttress existing inequalities."

The DP director of research, Professor Nic Olivier, said he believed most DP members would find the document had "a lot of merit", adding that the party accepted the idea of a bi-cameral parliament and would have few difficulties with the major proposals.

As long as the groups were not in any way racially defined, "this may be an acceptable way to protect minorities.

"But it is essential that these do not have any kind of racial criteria—such as a white group, or a white Afrikaner group," he said, adding that it was also better that the groups were not constitutionally defined.

Olivier said the 500,000 cut off figure for groups may be too large as this would exclude several identifiable minorities. There was no reason why smaller groups should not have fewer representatives.

"But we have not yet formulated policy on this issue, and there might be problems within the DP with the notion of group representation as well as the proposal for a multi-party cabinet."

Olivier criticised the system of regional representation of the cabinet and the composition of the Advisory Council.

"I would question why the senate alone which should nominate the Advisory Council. [sentence as published] It should be the house as well, as is the case in Switzerland."

### ANC Financially 'Unprepared' for Repatriates

MB2809131790 Johannesburg THE STAR  
in English 28 Sep 90 p 1

[Report by Esmare van der Merwe: "Little Spare Cash for ANC Exiles"]

[Text] About 3,000 political exiles are expected to return home next month—the first batch to receive indemnity as from Monday [1 Oct] in terms of the Pretoria Minute.

But the committee which handles the return exiles has found itself largely unprepared for its task of reintegrating them into their communities. The National Returnees Committee [NRC] could find it self unable to cope because of a lack of money.

"We are desperate for funds. We need at least R[and]5,000 to supply one returnee with a roof over his head, money in his pocket, transport, food and bedding for about two months. That is the bare minimum," NRC spokesman Mohammmed Dangor said.

ANC [African National Congress] head of repatriation Jackie Selebi confirmed this.



It is speculated that the organisation has money to assist fewer than 100 people.

Substantial pledges have been received from several governments and the business sector, but actual cash is still awaited.

Apart from the 3,000 ANC-affiliated exiles who are expected home next month, about 160 people are already returning every month, according to Mr. Dangor.

They fled the country because of apartheid, but do not belong to any political organisation and are now returning home desperate for houses, jobs and assistance.

The ANC alone has about 20,000 supporters in exile, most of whom are expected to return by April next year.

#### **Group Has 'Misgivings' Over Vlok-Rightwing Meet**

*MB2809162090 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1608 GMT 28 Sep 90*

[Text] Johannesburg Sept 28 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] said on Friday [28 Sep] it noted with grave misgivings the meeting between the minister of law and order, Mr. Adriaan Vlok, and two right-wing leaders, Mr. Eugene Terre'blanche and Mr. Jaap Marais, this week.

Mr. Terre'blanche and Mr. Marais, respective leaders of the AWB [Afrikaner Resistance Movement] and HNP [Reformed National Party], met the minister on Thursday.

The ANC said in a statement: "Reports state that these right-wing groups have created military training camps throughout the country, where men, women and children are trained in the handling of weapons. The stated intention is to deal with the ANC."

Mr. Vlok, the statement noted, was reported to have stated that he saw nothing wrong with self-protection, provided that was the only task of the commandos.

The ANC said while the government condoned such para-military organisation on the right-wing, the security forces had gone out to hunt and disarm units set up to defend "the people against vigilante attacks."

"In further violation of the Pretoria Minute on the suspension of armed actions by the ANC, and in subsequent discussion by the relevant working group, the state is offering rewards of up to R100,000 for information leading to (the) discovery of weapons held by the ANC, as well as...rewards for the arrest...of members of MK (Umkhonto we Sizwe) [Spear of the Nation—ANC military wing].

"The ANC states in the strongest terms possible that the continued militarisation of the white community against the oppressed people of our country is a recipe for a disastrous civil war from which no victor can emerge," the statement warned.

The ANC added that the government had the responsibility to deal with its right-wing, paramilitary and security forces who were conducting a campaign of destabilisation that seriously threatened to derail the peace process now under way.

#### **ANC Economic Policy Document Alters 'Hardline'**

*MB2909071290 Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL  
in English 28 Sep-4 Oct 90 p 13*

[Report by Reg Rumney: "Not Quite Free Enterprise, But ANC Changes Hard-Line Plan"]

[Text] The latest African National Congress [ANC] document on economic policy is as remarkable for what it leaves out as what it says.

The ANC's "Discussion Document on Economic Policy" arises from a workshop in Harare at the weekend. As the name suggests, it is by no means the last word on ANC economic policy.

The business community will be gladdened by its reference only in passing to nationalisation, and to far less emphasis on the role of the state in economic affairs than one has come to expect. On the other hand, it is no free-enterprise charter. One has to read through many pages before the role of the private sector is discussed.

The analysis of the defects of the South African economy will strike conventional commentators as containing many commonly agreed observations along with quite a few contentious ones. Few will argue about the existence of vast inequalities in wealth, income, land ownership, etc. But the contention that economic growth since World War II was fuelled by substituting locally produced manufactured goods for wealthier consumers for imported articles of the same type is open to debate.

It could be argued that import substitution has covered some basic needs like clothing and agricultural implements. Whether enough has been done, and more could be done without making local industry uncompetitive, is also in question. Government policy has gone the other way, by acknowledging the increasing integration of world economies by de-emphasising import substitution and emphasising exports of manufactured good as a route to growth.

The government and the ANC are in consensus about the need for industry to concentrate on beneficiating products rather than depleting our natural resources by continuing to export mainly raw materials. The question is how to do this. Beneficiation itself is a complex topic and has been exercising the minds of government officials and entrepreneurs only fairly recently.

Problems encountered by South African industry suggest while there is a lot of scope for manufactured exports—particularly once sanctions are out of the way—it is not plain sailing. Exporters of beneficiated materials have to be careful not to alienate the customers of our raw

materials by competing with them, must overcome hurdles of economies of scale and distance from markets.

At the heart of the ANC's economic plan is a two-pronged strategy, which the document sums up as satisfying basic needs by growth through redistribution; and a national development strategy based on a mixed economy.

While stressing the need for growth, the ANC believes simply promoting growth provides no solution to poverty and inequality.

"Even at times when the apartheid economy grew, for example in the decade 1960 to 1970, precious little benefit 'trickled down' to the masses, who continued to live in poverty and squalor."

However, while accepting the need for redistribution the document emphasises the "need to implement other policies which will ensure sustainable growth."

Key elements of national development strategy will be to use redistribution to satisfy basic needs and create new patterns of demand. "A massive injection of finance will be required to meet basic social needs in such areas as welfare, housing, health and education." But the document notes it will at the same time be necessary to avoid inflationary spending policies. "Reconciling these potentially conflicting objectives requires redistributing resources in such a way that new patterns of demand are created."

Some other points:

The ANC would enact a national retirement scheme, underwritten by the state, and a compulsory unemployment scheme with contributions by employers and employees as well as the state.

It would investigate using prescribed asset requirements to "encourage" financial institutions to make a portion of their funds available for low-cost housing.

The ANC believes "given the volatile nature of mineral prices, a policy of stabilising prices through the formation of cartels should be seriously considered". The formation of a state minerals marketing authority would also be looked at.

The ANC opposes privatisation and deregulation in mining and is concerned about the current conglomerate control of mining finance.

The ANC would address unemployment through public works programmes and by the re-deployment of resources from apartheid-oriented projects into employment creating schemes.

#### **Sisulu Urges Pressure on Pretoria To Negotiate**

*MB2909113190 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1111 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[By Raphael Banda]

[ANC] Johannesburg Sept 29 SAPA—ANC [African National Congress] internal leader Mr Walter Sisulu on Saturday [29 Sep] said pressure should be stepped up for the government to create the right conditions for negotiations and peaceful transfer of power to the black majority.

In a key-note speech to the ANC's regional conference in Johannesburg, he said the time was ripe for the government to transfer power to black people, but warned blacks would have to be judicious in this process.

Mr Sisulu called on supporters to intensify the campaign for an interim government, a constituent assembly, the release of political prisoners and detainees, scrapping of security legislation, and the "unhindered" return of all exiles.

"We must continue campaigning for the creation of a climate conducive to the peaceful transfer of power," he told about 1,500 delegates.

"The period we find ourselves in is ripe for the transfer of power to the people," Mr Sisulu added in his speech titled 'The Nation and the Road Ahead.'

He called, however, for unity, firmness of purpose in principle, and flexibility in tactics to ensure the process proceeded faster. Mr Sisulu stressed the ANC's non-racial nature and that it was not an ethnically-based organisation.

"For the ANC to play a leading role in the struggle of the people we must attract all the people of South Africa." He added: "The ANC can be home for all patriots."

Speaking at the start of the congress, ANC Secretary General Mr Alfred Nzo told delegates the government had failed to crush the organisation during its period in exile.

"The vicious system of apartheid never succeeded," he said. "The ANC is poised to lead our people firmly on the last (lap) before the dawn of a new era." The one-day conference ends on Saturday night when a number of resolutions are expected to be adopted.

#### **Government Allegedly Pursuing 'Double Agenda'**

*MB2909105590 Johannesburg SAPA in English  
1030 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[By Ben MacLennan]

[Text] Cape Town Sept 29 SAPA—The government had a double agenda: to negotiate with the ANC [African National Congress] for the purposes of responding to international pressure, and promoting nationwide violence in order to weaken the ANC, the ANC treasurer-general, Mr Thomas Nkobi, said in Bellville, outside Cape Town, on Saturday [29 Sep].

Speaking at the opening of the ANC's western Cape regional congress, he said the "enemy" would not allow the process of rebuilding the ANC from the bottom up to go unhindered.

"They are using every vile tactic possible to weaken our movement. The vicious violence unleashed on the Reef

is aimed at destroying our spirit of resistance and defiance. They want us to bow down to their bayonettes and jackboots. 'Operation Iron Fist' was aimed not at finding the perpetrators of violence, but at stripping people of basic civil liberties," he maintained.

The continued detention of Mr Mac Maharaj, ANC National Executive Committee member, and other activists were other obstacles the government was placing in the ANC's path.

"The government has got a double agenda in the present political climate: one to negotiate with the ANC for the purposes of responding to international pressure, and two, promoting nationwide violence in order to weaken the ANC. We must frustrate them in their attempts. We must build up the ANC into a powerful voice of the people."

Mr Nkobi said the ANC had to step up the campaign for an interim government and a constituent assembly. "We cannot allow the Nationalist Party to be a player in the negotiations progress and be the referee. That is why we must push for an interim government to oversee the peaceful transition of power."

The ANC should also launch a new campaign around the question of "land for the people."

It was the ANC's duty to address the question of land and shelter.

"Our struggle will not be fulfilled until we can house all of our people in dignity," he concluded.

The ANC's convener in the western Cape, Mr Reg September, told the meeting that the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] was a spent force in the region. "The PAC, after the Philip Kgosana march (in the 1960s) had a presence to be reckoned with, but that was in the past," Mr September said.

As for the National Party's intention to open its ranks to blacks, he said: "In this region they will no doubt be looking for converts among the Labour Party and the management committees, the uncommitted and the vulnerable. We need to take positive action to counter these moves."

The two-day congress at the peninsula technicon [technical school], in Bellville, ends on Sunday afternoon.

After Saturday's opening, the congress is to go into closed session with "commissions" discussing issues such as the ANC's role in rural areas, a national programme of action, the violence in the country, and the role of women and youth in the ANC. A press conference will be held on Sunday afternoon.

Hundreds of delegates from all over the western Cape, many dressed in ANC colours and singing and chanting, arrived from early Saturday morning to register for the conference.

ANC regional spokesman Mr Johnny Issel said on Friday that about 500 delegates from 81 branches, representing more than 40,000 card-carrying ANC members, would attend the two-day regional conference in Cape Town.

It would be the first legal conference of the ANC inside South Africa since the national congress of 1959. A year later, the ANC was banned by the SA Government.

#### ANC Radio Comment on Drafting New Constitution

EA3009110090 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Compatriots, the agreements between the ANC [African National Congress] and the apartheid regime on the question relating to the removal of obstacles did actually open the way to a new era in our country's history. We now are no longer talking about what remains to be done before we see the representatives of all the people of our country sitting down to draft a new constitution, a constitution which, as all parties agreed, must bring about a just democratic order in which no one dominates another, but an order which will ensure that we all live together as fellow South Africans, irrespective of color, racial backgrounds, ethnicity, or faith.

What has to be realized [30-second break in transmission] the discussions which the regime has hitherto held with those leaders it hand-picked, as it has happened with the discussions between our leaders or during the discussions about the tricameral parliament. These discussions on the negotiating of a new democratic constitution will also differ from talks about talks which were held between the ANC and the de Klerk regime, because now these negotiations will embrace all the political groupings which the people elect to represent them. No one is excluded [words indistinct] as everyone will demonstrate in an (?impassioned) manner [words indistinct] people in our country who have elected to be represented by this [word indistinct] in these discussions about a (?unique) [word indistinct] order in our country.

As stated so repeatedly again, what has made these negotiations different fundamentally is their objective—that of creating a situation in our country in which all its people will enjoy equal human rights in ensuring that never again shall the right to rule our country be usurped by a minority of the population, but that the fundamental law of our country will always ensure that it is the people through their elected representatives who govern the country.

But because of these objectives, there are still a number of points which must be cleared on the way to these negotiations, issues which have to be addressed (?so) that we can be sure that the end results of these negotiations are reflective of the desires of the people of our country and that the constitution we finally agree upon is democratic. This relates to the question we must set on this negotiating table: What is the criterion which must be used to determine whether this or that political grouping



has the necessary mandate from the people to speak on their behalf? Another question relates to the issue of who must oversee the drafting of the new constitution, which, in a large extent, will determine the impartiality of this process to draft a new constitution.

[Words indistinct] compatriots, it is now a common fact that we have so many political groupings of diverse political persuasions and strengths, so it is only an impartial test which can determine who represents the people in our country. To add to this presently, this or that political grouping is claiming this or that following, but in many cases the very same constituency is claimed by more than one political grouping as its base. The nationalist party and the conservative party are claiming one political (?base). So are political groupings like the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress], claiming what others consider their bases. How then, can this problem of who represents whom be solved so that those who sit to negotiate [words indistinct] these representative?

It is the view of the ANC that those who negotiate must of necessity and as a matter of democratic principle be accountable to the people. Those who negotiate must be elected in a common voters' roll on the basis of one person-one vote. It is this principle which is ensuring that democratic participation of the people in constitution making will at the same time ensure all political groupings in our country are treated equally.

Compatriots, what has to be stated unequivocally also is that we can never hope to arrive at the goal of real democracy through undemocratic means. No board of people can give to themselves the right to formulate a new constitution for our country without being democratically mandated to do so by the people, all the people of our country. Any board of people which is drafting a new constitution without this express mandate of the people cannot in any manner be sovereign and wielding these powers to do so. That is why we were not only calling for those who must negotiate to be elected on the basis of one person-one vote in a common voters' roll, but we are calling for the creation of a constituent assembly with the powers to make a new constitution, conferred on as a representative body by the people of our country irrespective of their color or political persuasion.

Democracy to thrive must not just mean that the people voice their opinions about the future, but must of necessity have democratic mechanisms to translate the people's wishes into reality. This demand, therefore, for a constituent assembly will not only ensure only that all political groupings are treated equally. This demand for a constituent assembly will not only mean accountability of the political parties to the people and their being mandated to speak on behalf of the people, but means at the same time the establishment of a sovereign body with the necessary powers to translate the people's wishes into reality. This is a cardinal demand to ensure that the goal we have set ourselves of a new democratic constitution is realized in as short a space of time as possible. It is a demand to ensure that the trial transition is not

(?dragged out) to consume unnecessary time and resources when the people are demanding changes today rather than tomorrow.

Yet compatriots, during this (?period) to a just transition, the question of who oversees it and runs the country is another issue which is to be tackled. Apart from many (?things), the present ruling clique in our country has no mandate to rule. At the same time, those in power today cannot be the very same people overseeing the period of transition, because they constitute a political grouping which is party to the conflict. The ruling nationalist party must also, if mandated in a free and fair election to a constitutional assembly, occupy its seats in the constitutional assembly.

No one can talk of a situation in which all political groupings enjoy equal rights and opportunities whereas the nationalist party continues to rule and oversee the negotiations it is party to. That is why we are demanding an interim government as the authority which must of necessity be given the powers to oversee the transition to new order. This interim government must be representative of all the major political parties and groupings to ensure that it acts impartially during the period of transition to democracy.

These, compatriots, are the demands which can ensure that our goal of a nonracial democracy, our goal of equality of all the people of our country, will be realized at the end of the negotiations for a future South Africa. These are the demands we must rally all our people around. Forward to mass action for a democratic South Africa.

### De Klerk 'Fundamentally' Changed U.S. View

MB3009112990 Johannesburg SUNDAY STAR  
in English 30 Sep 90 p 23

["Dateline Washington" column by Simon Barber:  
"F.W. Puts New Stamp on U.S. Thinking"]

[Text] Cyril Ramaphosa, addressing the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace shortly after State President F.W. de Klerk's departure last week admitted the ANC [African National Congress] had been worried by what Mr. de Klerk would achieve here.

In the event, he continued, things had not turned out all that badly.

Sure, in public relations terms, Mr. de Klerk had scored a "resounding victory."

But he had failed in his primary, if unspoken, objective. Sanctions remained in place.

I suspect Mr. Ramaphosa knew he was whistling in the dark when he said this.

The truth, and the NUM [Nation Union of Mine-workers] leader is far too sharp to miss it, is that the public relations victory is the one that counts.



In his 60 hours on American soil Mr. de Klerk fundamentally changed the way Washington thinks about South Africa.

It is no longer thought a crime for American policy-makers to look at the ANC and the "democratic movement" with the scepticism formerly reserved exclusively for the "regime."

On the contrary, even Congressman William Gray, the emeritus, if not de jure leader of the congressional black caucus, can now allude to there being other voices in South Africa to whom attention must be paid.

To say that, in Washington's eyes, South Africa has ceased to be a racial question is perhaps to go too far.

What Mr. de Klerk has done is enable it to be seen in other terms as well.

Hitherto, the American establishment has been trapped by apartheid into having to ignore, or at least play down, the ideological leanings of its "victims."

By convincing the establishment he is serious not only about apartheid's removal but about replacing it with something true to the West's own values, Mr. de Klerk has removed the intellectual blockage.

This means the ANC and its "formations" are going to have to play in the real world, the place where the thinking of men like Joe Slovo is a sick joke.

Mr. de Klerk has freed the facts: Now the ANC and others must face them.

Those facts are that nobody in the rest of the world—not in Washington, not in Moscow and least of all in Maputo or Windhoek—wants to see the South Africa conjured in the political and economic tracts of the ANC or for that matter, of the PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization].

The world is looking for a success story, one that will spill over into the surrounding continent.

As a result, the sanctions and other kindnesses of strangers to which the ANC has so forlornly clung, will fall away—as, indeed, they are already doing.

The measures contained in the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act will, it is true, persist for a while, but chiefly as a matter of legal technicality.

Washington will not stand in the way as Europe and Japan rescind their restrictions. As of last Monday [24 Sep], they already have President George Bush's blessing.

At the same time, the IMF and World Bank are coming back into play, the latter to fund specific development projects, the former to provide the necessary underwriting to allow South Africa to reflate [as published] its economy.

The return of international capital will be on the international community's terms, not those of the ANC—as the ANC will most likely learn when it sends a delegation to the IMF next month.

Those terms will be an economic and political settlement that works—as opposed to the fuzzy dreams of the ANC's economics department.

This is no doubt terribly troubling to those who thought they could ultimately have it all their own way.

The fact is, however, nobody wants it their way any more nor, thanks to Mr. de Klerk, does anybody feel particularly guilty about saying so.

#### 28 Sep Press Review on Current Problems, Issues MB2809130790

[Editorial report]

#### THE CITIZEN

De Klerk Must Explain One Man One Vote—"The government did not, as far as we can recall, ever refer to one man, one vote," points out Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 27 September in its page 6 editorial. Therefore, having said it when Mr. F.W. de Klerk was questioned after his address to the National Press Club in Washington, he has had "the kind of reaction which we could expect from the Conservative Party." It would be to "the government's advantage" to "explain in depth its constitutional plans—the sort of explanation, perhaps, which assured Mr. De Klerk of a warm reception at the White House." "It would also be a good thing if the government made its mind up about the nature of the referendum and whether it will regard the White vote, counted separately, as decisive."

#### THE STAR

Action To End Security 'Abuses'—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 28 September in a page 12 editorial says the Hiemstra Commission's report on the Johannesburg City Council's spy network "does not end the unholy saga of abuses in the name of 'security'." The Hiemstra findings lack "a set of firm recommendations on action to end the abuses." "The illegal municipal operation was known to Pretoria through its military intelligence and police security arms, with which Johannesburg's security department worked in regular co-operation. Thus the Government itself became an accomplice to sabotage of the civil rights of individuals and groups." It is reassuring the link with state undercover activities is being "severed," but "it would help if the public could be sure that saboteurs of their freedoms don't get away scot free."

#### SOWETAN

Blacks Must Map Out Education Strategy—Joe Thloloe writes in his "Perspective" column on page 5 of Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 28 September blacks

need to organize a conference to "map out a strategy to get out of this [education] crisis." "We should go beyond empty political slogans, beyond stupid demands like pass one, pass all. We should go beyond an uncritical demand for one education system. And most importantly we should go beyond finding excuses for our mediocrity."

#### THE WEEKLY MAIL

Vlok Must Produce Claims Evidence—"When the ANC alleged that white policemen may be among 'Third Force' elements," Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok called on the ANC to "produce evidence or be damned," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg THE WEEKLY MAIL in English for 28 September-4 October. Evidence of individual policemen "taking sides with Inkatha in the conflict" has been presented by church groups and others but "none of it has been countered by more than unconvincing denials." Now Vlok claims the "'Third Force' behind the violence on the Reef may be a group of ANC dissidents." THE WEEKLY MAIL believes he is "obliged to do exactly what he demanded of the ANC: produce the evidence. If he can't, he should be made to account for his loose tongue."

Spy Inquiry 'Whitewashed'—A second editorial on the same page says Mr. Justice Victor Hienstra has "copped out of his responsibilities" in his report on his inquiry into alleged Johannesburg City Council spying activities. The report "did not deal in any detail with the suggestions that council spies were implicated in the Webster death; let the council off the hook for activities done in its name; made no recommendations in connection with

the spies and handlers; and recommended no steps to ensure this kind of activity does not happen." The whole "matter has been whitewashed."

ANC Gloom 'Misplaced'—"Can we move to a 'new South Africa' while the ANC remains so firmly embedded in the old one?" asks Steven Friedman in his "Worm's Eye" column on the same page. "Eight months after February 2, many who greeted that day with euphoria have subsided into predictable despondency. Their present gloom is as misplaced as their euphoria was then." The longer it takes the ANC to overcome the past, "the longer will it weigh on it—and us. And the more likely will it be that the legacy of the past will follow us into the future."

#### NEW NATION

Inquiry Commissions 'Clever Ploy'—The government has done "very little" to convince people that it is serious about "stamping out the violence, stamping out corruption and taking the country on a firm path to a new South Africa," declares the page 6 editorial in Johannesburg NEW NATION in English for 21-27 September. "One commission of inquiry after another gives damning exposure to the corrupt practices prevailing in government—and when findings are made, it is invariably some individuals of fairly junior rank who are landed with the blame." The government gets away "unscathed." NEW NATION believes the government's use of commissions of inquiry is "a clever ploy designed to deflect any culpability on the part of the government and to lay the blame on scapegoats who are more than content to retire in the comfort of state pensions."

## Angola

### Commentary Notes UNITA's 'Intransigence'

MB2909094090 Luanda Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Station commentary: "UNITA's Intransigence Leads to Setback"]

[Text] The fourth rounds of talks between the Government of the People's Republic of Angola and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] under the auspices of the Portuguese Government ended in Sintra, Portugal yesterday. The fourth round of talks was attended by U.S. and Soviet experts as observers.

The new proposals submitted by the Angolan Government were regarded as encouraging and were satisfactorily received by both the Portuguese mediator and the U.S. and Soviet delegates. UNITA, however, not only rejected them outright but also submitted a counterproposal, thereby disregarding the procedure and methods adopted by both sides.

Such bad faith and [words indistinct] lack of seriousness on the part of UNITA [words indistinct] setbacks in the negotiating process.

As for the controversial issue of recognizing UNITA, the Angolan Government proposal, which had been slightly reworded by the Portuguese mediator, specifically stated that once a cease-fire is signed, the Angolan Government and UNITA would then commit themselves to the consolidation of peace, and UNITA would become a legal political party in the context of the establishment of a multiparty democracy in Angola. The question of a single national army was thus withdrawn from the initial proposals and referred to the cease-fire document.

The sound basis of the government's proposals was seen in the positive response from the Portuguese mediator, who described it as fair and realistic in that it (?provides) for the establishment of a multiparty democracy while rejecting the existence of two armies. According to the mediator, the existence of two armies would lead to a democracy of corpses, like in Lebanon.

The Angolan Government delegation took the opportunity to emphasize that it does not intend to recognize UNITA as a military force but that this does not mean the government would not recognize the organization as soon as it ends armed violence and lays down its arms.

By rejecting this position, UNITA is merely refusing to assert itself as a real political force capable of contributing to the consolidation of peace and building a multiparty democratic society in which freedom of expression and association and equal opportunities should be the right of all political organizations recognized by the law. In view of its intransigence, UNITA has only confirmed its lack of patriotism and common sense in dealing with national issues. It is, therefore, fair to expect that UNITA will be made to see reason by the

mediator and the powers observing the talks so that at the next meeting it can contribute to the unfolding, constructive, and irreversible momentum of the Angolan peace process.

As for the military issue, the Angolan Government submitted a cease-fire document which was described by the experts attending the meeting as technically well-drafted and as forming a sound basis for negotiations. The document enshrines the sovereign and internal nature of the cease-fire while acknowledging the advantage of an impartial and constructive role played by foreign governments, particularly those directly involved in the Angolan peace process.

Meanwhile, at a news conference held in the Portuguese capital, Durao Barroso, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs and who has been mediating in the process, read a communique stating that the Angolan Government and UNITA agreed to establish two sub-commissions. One will deal with political principles in establishing peace in Angola. The other subcommission will deal with military matters and aspects of a cease-fire.

It was also decided that a cease-fire accord should be preceded by, or simultaneously signed with, the general accord.

Therefore, one expects that at the next round of talks UNITA will backtrack, thereby permitting the signing of cease-fire accord and thus beginning the process of establishing irreversible peace in Angola.

### Savimbi Comments on Cease-Fire Possibilities

MB0110104390 Johannesburg Domestic Service  
in English 0900 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Text] The leader of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Dr. Jonas Savimbi, says he believes peace negotiations with the Angolan Government are so far advanced that a cease-fire is likely within the next three months.

In an interview in Washington after the last round of peace talks in Portugal on an end to the 15-year-old civil war, Dr. Savimbi said it should be possible for free elections to be held in Angola by the end of next year if all went according to plan. Dr. Savimbi said the fact that American and Soviet delegates had attended the peace talks for the first time was proof that progress had been made.

Dr. Savimbi is to meet the American President, Mr. George Bush, for official talks tomorrow. Dr. Savimbi said UNITA needed additional aid from the United States and that the process of peace could be upset if Congress did not agree to the additional aid.

Angolan Government officials have said that previous justifications for continued American aid to UNITA have disappeared. They said Cuban troops have been

withdrawing from Angola and that the government had agreed to a multiparty democracy and a free-market economy.

### Terms Peace Talks 'Success'

MB0110100290 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0510 GMT 1 Oct 90

[Report from Washington, D.C. by unidentified correspondent]

[Text] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, at the head of an important delegation, arrived at Andrews Air Force Base in the United States on 29 September at approximately 2140 local time.

Senior U.S. State Department officials welcomed the UNITA presidential team at Andrews Base. The UNITA delegation includes Vice President Engineer Jeremias Calangula Chitunda; Foreign Affairs Secretary Tony da Costa Fernandes, who joined the delegation from Lisbon; Dr. Jorge Valentim, head of UNITA's negotiating team; General Altino Sapalalo Bock, member of the negotiating team; and Professor Dr. Fatima Roque. Colonel Jorge Muecalia and other UNITA representatives in the United States were also present at the presidential team's arrival.

Hundreds of Angolans exiled in the United States carried posters, UNITA flags, and placards to give a warm welcome to President Dr. Jonas Savimbi and express their solidarity with our struggle for peace, freedom, and multiparty democracy in Angola.

Andrews Air Force Base is reserved for visiting officials. Strict security measures were taken to protect the presidential team as it traveled in limousines to Washington, the United States' capital.

Asked by journalists at Andrews Base about the results of the fourth round of peace talks held in Sintra, Portugal, Dr. Jonas Savimbi said, quote, as I had forecast, the fourth round of talks was a success within the context of the search for much desired peace for our people and Angola, our beloved and martyred fatherland, unquote.

Today, 30 September [date as heard], the Angolan team is scheduled to hold meetings with senior U.S. State Department officials, interviews with U.S. and international newsmen, and meetings with U.S. academicians.

### Portugal's Durao Barroso Comments on Peace Talks

MB2909083890 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Text] The Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have

agreed that a general cease-fire accord could be simultaneously (?signed) by a general accord on the principles adopted at the fourth round of direct talks.

Speaking at a news conference to give an account of the meeting, Durao Barroso, Portugal's secretary of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, and who has been mediating in the process, revealed that the two sides discussed and reached a consensus on two-thirds of a cease-fire blueprint.

The Portuguese official added that the document, which he drafted, reflects all technical and military issues, namely the verification, control, and [words indistinct] as well the formation of a single army.

### Commentary Views Peace Corridors, UN Assistance

MB2909193690 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1900 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Commentary: "Implementation of Humanitarian Aid Plan by the UN is a Victory for the Peace Corridors."]

[Text] Jamba, Sat. September 29.....[dateline as received]—When our beloved president, Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi proposed the creation of peace corridors aimed at allowing the channeling of aid in the form of food, medical and clothes to Angolan populations affected by starvation due to drought, on June 28, the Angolan people warmly welcomed this initiative. This initiative was equally warmly welcomed by the international community. From then onwards, all efforts have been exerted in order to attain the goals of this plan and get it off the ground because it is the only one which can solve the serious hunger problem. It is the only solution because it does not only cover populations in the areas controlled by UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] but those under the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] as well.

The peace corridors plan is so rational and genuine that the international community found, in this plan, the most ideal and appropriate formula to enable food, clothes and medicine as well as other essential goods to the starving populations. The United Nations efforts for the practicality and implementation of the plan to supply humanitarian aid to Angola are a conquest of the peace corridors proposals.

In compliance of its historic duty to free the country and its men, UNITA has always stood out for the interests and aspirations of the suffering populations of the Angolan people and it is within the context of this political identity that Dr. Savimbi proposed the creation of peace corridors, a political dimension which no other Angolan can reach, a political clear-sightedness which is only possible in the person of President Savimbi, the bitter defender of the poor in Angola.



The recent permission by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola to use the Namibian territory as a passage through which relief food and other items can reach the drought-hit areas in the southern, central, southwestern and southeastern parts of Angola is the result of pressure by the international community determined to implement the peace corridors plan.

Angolan people, compatriots.

Let us wholly support the peace corridors as they are the only way through which the humanitarian aid offered by the international organisations can reach the drought-stricken areas.

Let us vigorously denounce all attempts aimed at sabotaging this plan. Let us join the efforts of President Savimbi with the aim of finding an adequate and capable solution to all the problems linked to the hunger which is threatening Angolan populations in both our areas and those of the MPLA. Long live UNITA. Long live President Savimbi. United we shall win.

#### Currency Devaluation Causes 'Chaos' in Banks

MB3009141890 Johannesburg International Service  
in English 1100 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] A Luanda report says there was chaos in financial institutions in the Angolan capital in the past week after the halving of the value of the unit of currency, the kwanza, eight days ago.

The National Bank of Angola stayed open until midnight on Friday [28 Sep] to exchange currency. There were no reports of violence and banks opened again yesterday as usual. The exchange rate of the kwanza now stands at 60 to the American dollar.

The REUTER News Agency says the Angolan Government has not listed new official prices for heavily subsidized basic items. The government is trying to close the gap between official and black market currency values and it is planning another devaluation soon.

Angola joined the IMF last year and plans to launch a full structural adjustment program next year.

#### \*Controversy Surrounds Appeal for Famine Aid

90AF0616A Lisbon O INDEPENDENTE in Portuguese  
10 Aug 90 p 25

[Article by Jorge Araujo: "The Big Cemetery"]

[Text] For once, MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] have decided to join hands. However, the purpose of this new crusade is not to put an end to the civil war. The tune that is now causing these two enemy brothers to sing in unison is the threat of starvation, which they say is already hovering on the horizon.

It was President Jose Eduardo dos Santos who, somewhat against his will, it is true, found himself forced to take the first step. He issued an alert to the international community and opened the doors of his country to all "humanitarian operations" whose goal is to combat this new scourge. The rebel leader did not want to be left behind, and followed in the president's footsteps. He proposed the creation of peace corridors through which international aid can pass with complete security.

The concern shown by these two sworn enemies has already had repercussions in Portugal. Well-known personalities of all political persuasions, both Angolan and Luso-Angolan, have coordinated their watches and, without wasting any time, have given the starting signal for the beginning of a campaign against famine in Angola.

According to the promoters of this initiative, if the international community does not heed the call, there are nearly 800,000 Angolans threatened by the specter of famine by the end of the year. They live in the central and southern part of the country, the regions most affected by the harsh drought that in the last few years "has destroyed the few little green patches" and has brought enormous food shortages and sanitary deficiencies out into the open.

In order to relay an idea of the gravity of the situation, there are those who compare the situation in Angola with that experienced in another African country, Ethiopia. However, any similarity in natural terms seems out of the question.

In fact, Mengistu Haile Mariam's country is strongly affected by the Sahel. For that reason, the drought is a constant factor, and its soil has already almost turned into ashes. In the case of Angola, the most affected regions enjoy a subtropical climate. Droughts are cyclical and, for that very reason, they recur approximately every four years.

#### Facts and Complications

The first to raise the question was the Angolan chapter of Caritas. This was done through an appeal to its Portuguese counterpart, asking, in a first phase, for milk and medicine, especially antifever and antimalaria medicines. Later the request was broadened to include rice and flour.

Almost simultaneously, a Luso-German charitable institution launched an identical cry of alarm. Its president, Protestant pastor Berthold Klein, had just returned from a trip to several municipalities in the southern part of Angola, and in his baggage he brought back a macabre picture of the situation. And so, by way of example, in the municipality of Caibanbo alone, the number of people affected by the famine stands at 30,000.

To make the picture even more ominous, there now comes information about an international humanitarian organization that observers consider to be beyond any

suspicion. The document to which O INDEPENDENTE had access speaks of a "disturbing situation in food terms, especially in the area of the plateau and the Southeast, areas that need rapid distribution of food-stuffs in order to avoid escalation of the famine." It associates the food problems in Angola with the persistence of the conflict, and foresees distributing nearly 6,000 tons of food by the end of the year.

### **We Are the World**

To promote this sort of Angolan-style "We Are the World," the figure of the president of the Republic was chosen. And Mario Soares seems to be taking this new mission of his to heart since he has gone to work on it without wasting time. The first thing that he did was to pick up his pen and write letters, with similar wording, to Jose Eduardo dos Santos and to Jonas Savimbi.

In them, the head of State killed two birds with one stone. First, he informed them that he has accepted getting personally involved in this campaign. Then he revealed the concern of the Portuguese people over the growing shortages of food and medicine in the central and southern parts of Angola. But since Soares is not a man to hide what lies within his soul, he diagnosed the cause of the problem: the war.

In order to bring the campaign to a successful conclusion, the campaign promoters are well aware of the fact that, more than anything else, they need to get a green light from the authorities in Luanda. They have not forgotten this detail, and on two occasions they have gone to knock on the door of that country's embassy in the Portuguese capital. They were well received, but that did not prevent them from noticing that the ambassador had changed his tune.

First, Rui Mingas stomped his feet, refusing to admit that there was a famine in his country. "At the most, a qualitative famine," he stressed. But then, at the second meeting, he was singing a different song: "There is much, much hunger in Angola."

The bottom line of this latest meeting can furthermore be summed up in three words: support, guarantees, and invitations. First, the Angolan diplomat began by expressing the support of his government for the initiative, as well as the personal involvement of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos himself. Then he gave guarantees that international aid would be "distributed equitably throughout the whole national territory, both by the government and by UNITA." He finished by distributing invitations to the members of the organization to visit Angola. But before taking his leave, Rui Mingas still had time for niceties. He offered Fatima Roque, the leader of UNITA, the 12 latest books published in Angola.

### **The Other Version**

Many Angolans do not believe in the famine argument. They think that both the MPLA and UNITA have only

unturled that flag because it is effective since it "touches the heart of the international community." They think that the great majority of Angolans are dying from diseases rather than from famine.

They believe that, through this operation, both the MPLA and UNITA are hoping to bring grist to their own mills, but for different reasons, of course. And they explain what they consider to be the "game plan" of the two belligerent parties.

According to their point of view, the tactic of the Luanda Government is simple. They associate the famine problem with the war and the war with the UNITA "bandits." For this very reason, they think that Savimbi's movement is the only one responsible for the famine, and that it is the reason that they cannot share power with an organization "that has caused the people of Angola so much suffering."

As for the Angolan rebels, saying yes to the campaign against the famine can also bring them some dividends. The fact is that by participating actively in the distribution of international aid, they end up enjoying a status that the Luanda government has been insisting on not granting to them in the peace negotiations currently under way.

In spite of focusing the political argument, they nevertheless do not fail to stress that the situation on UNITA's side may have some urgency: "Mavinga used to be the breadbasket of Jamba, but due to the latest fighting, not only were the crops destroyed, but that area cannot be farmed for the next four years," they say.

Now with regard to Luanda, they say that there are no excuses. Angola is a potentially rich country. It has petroleum, diamonds, and its soil is fertile. "Petroleum alone represents a monthly income of \$200 million," says someone who knows. Furthermore, they say that in the central and southern parts of Angola, the areas that are said to be under the specter of famine, "more than one million head of cattle have been inventoried." That is why they ask the following question: How is it possible to die of starvation in these areas?

In their opinion, the answer is simple. The barter networks that used to exist during the colonial period were completely destroyed starting the moment that the State decided to take the place of the small- and medium-sized farmers. Given the fact that the system does not inspire confidence, cattle raisers no longer use their animals as bartering tokens. And so we have a surplus of cattle devouring the pasturelands, turning lands that once were green into arid areas.

In the opinion of some Angolans, this factor, in combination with the crippling of the food distribution networks, explains the food shortages that are being felt in the region. But in spite of this, they are of the opinion that the famine is not the second biggest cause of death in Angola, right after the war.

The finger of accusation is therefore pointed at the serious sanitary problems and the lack of infrastructures for basic sanitation, and at a war that the two belligerent parties are insisting on ending, despite its macabre funeral procession.

## Mauritius

### \*TAP Gives Sugar Workers Salary Increase

#### \*Increase 'Justified'

90AF0664A Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French  
24 Aug 90 pp 1, 3

[Article: "TAP [Standing Arbitration Tribunal] Orders 18 Percent Increase in Sugar Industry Salaries and No Realignment With Government Salaries"; boldface passages published in English]

[Text] Workers in the sugar industry were awarded an 18-percent salary increase starting 1 September. In the award that was made public yesterday, the Standing Arbitration Tribunal (TAP) presided over by Maitre Harris Balgobin did not consider a union demand for an alignment of sugar industry salaries with government salaries. Concerning the implementation of the 40-hour week, the Standing Arbitration Tribunal decided to reserve its decision for later.

"The Tribunal is of the opinion that it would be creating a dangerous precedent and that it would not be in the interests of the workers if it should purely and simply apply the principle of the alignment of salaries of the agricultural and nonagricultural workers of the private sector with those of the public sector," the TAP presiding judge and his associate, Mr. Max Serret, noted.

One of the reasons put forward by the Standing Arbitration Tribunal to reject the request for a salary alignment, was that these two economic sectors do not have the same view of the concept of profitability. Maitre Balgobin pointed out that the Civil Service and the sugar industry do not operate according to the same economic principles and criteria.

"The notion of profitability on which any private undertaking heavily relies is not always the main concern of the public service."

In its award, the Standing Arbitration Tribunal acknowledged that, in view of current economic conditions, sugar industry workers were entitled to a salary increase. The demands for increases submitted by the sugar industry unions ranged from 25 percent to alignment with the salaries currently paid to government employees.

The TAP also pointed out that Mauritians in this category have been foremost contributors in generating the country's prosperity. "The Tribunal would fail in its duty if it did not recognize this fact." While taking these factors into account, the TAP was of the opinion that the

sugar industry does not have adequate financial resources to meet all union demands.

"However, economic principles dictate that a balance must be struck between the interests of the employees and those of the Association," the TAP award maintains. The sugar industry will remain the backbone of the Mauritian economy for a long time to come, but that is no reason to kill the goose that lays the golden eggs.

"We agree that the sugar industry must share its increased revenue with its workforce but nonetheless there is a saying as old as the hills about 'not killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.'"

Analyzing the situation created by the implementation of the Chesworth report's review of salaries, the Standing Arbitration Tribunal acknowledged the perverse effects of this review. But, the award goes on, "their genuine grievances were, however, to a certain extent, remedied when government granted an increase of wages of 15 percent as from 1 November 1989 to all lower grade workers in the private sector."

In its case before the TAP, the Mauritius Sugar Producers' Association [MSPA] painted a picture of its members' position. First, concerning the price offered by the European Economic Community (EEC), they insisted that the trend is for the price to remain unchanged or even decline.

Sugar producers dwelt on the fact that any increase in production costs can only result in disaster: Price Mauritius out of the market. According to the MSPA, any comparison with working conditions in the public sector would be out of place. To this effect, the MSPA lists the various fringe benefits, i.e., the 22-percent year-end bonus, the 5-percent steadiness bonus, and the productivity bonus ranging from 5 to 15 percent during the sugar cane harvest.

Concerning the sheer finances of the sugar industry, the MSPA denied that the Sugar Industry Efficiency Act had generated profits of 350 million rupees, due to the adjustment of the sugar export duty. Net 1989 profits amounted only to 170 million rupees, but in 1988 and 1989 the sugar industry spent 181 million rupees in salaries.

With profits of 134 million rupees, the Mauritius Sugar Producers Association is of the opinion that "such a level of profitability is very low because of the necessity of modernizing its factory equipments and the further mechanization of field operations in order to remain a competitive sugar producer."

According to MSPA estimates, the cost of aligning sugar industry workers' salaries would amount to 568 million rupees, including 368 million rupees for agricultural workers alone.

While welcoming any new reduction or elimination of the export duty, which might be granted to meet these new union demands, the MSPA recalled that such a



measure would by no means solve all problems, for there are small sugar facilities whose salary costs are very high compared with the export duties they pay.

The MSPA also pointed out that any extension of the Chesworth report recommendations to the sugar industry will have a negative effect on small planters and on the cost of food crops. **"A large volume of money in circulation would result in a high rate of inflation as well as the result [sic] following the significant increase in wages and salaries granted by Chesworth,"** the MSPA also noted.

As for unions in the sugar industry, they based their demands on the increase in sugar industry revenues mentioned by the president of the Sugar Syndicate.

For its part, the **Plantation Workers Union** explained that union demands can be met considering that, in the past 10 years, the sugar industry lost some 10,000 workers. **"The productivity of labourers would arise while also ensuring that there was a regular labour force to the sugar sector."**

The unions also pointed out that the depreciation of the pound against the Mauritian rupee also works in favor of the sugar industry. They did not fail to mention that **"during the past three years, many sugar companies had paid dividends with the results that shares of such companies are in great demand on the Mauritius Stock Exchange."**

#### \*Increase Criticized

90AF0664B Port Louis *L'EXPRESS* in French  
24 Aug 90 pp 3

[Article: "Surprise and Shock for the Sugar Industry"; boldface passages published in English]

[Text]

#### 210 Million Rupees in Additional Expenditures in 1991

How did the sugar industry receive this 18-percent increase for its agricultural and nonagricultural workers?

Initial reaction of Messrs. Antoine Harel, president of the Mauritius Sugar Producers Association (MSPA); Patrick d'Arifat, manager; and Patrice Legris, secretary: **"We are surprised and shocked,"** they said, **"especially since this increase comes after the 11-percent compensation awarded starting last July, i.e., a total cumulated increase of 31 percent for this year."**

They added that labor compensation will cost the sugar industry 70 million rupees per year, and that the 18-percent increase recommended by the Standing Arbitration Tribunal (TAP) would entail additional expenditures of 90 million rupees in September through December 1990, and 210 million rupees per year starting in 1991.

In their opinion, the Tribunal's award will cancel all the positive effects of the reduction in the sugar export duty.

The sugar industry profits for this year were estimated at 134 million rupees. They said that only 44 million rupees would be left now, representing a 70-percent reduction. Projected 1990 profits are said to be insignificant in view of the billions invested in the sector.

Messrs. Harel, d'Arifat and Legris emphasized their concerns about increased production costs, especially in view of the situation in the Gulf. Energy, freight, and transportation costs are likely to increase soon. It is imperative, they said, that the sugar industry should remain competitive with other sugar producing countries.

They also drew attention to the fact that revenues are frozen, because the price offered by the European Economic Community (EEC) has not improved and because world sugar prices are declining.

**"We regret,"** they underlined, **"that this award was not accompanied by measures making it possible to increase labor productivity. The 18-percent increase may have detrimental effects on other economic sectors and on the rate of inflation, which is already quite high."**

Although the export duty was reduced, the sugar industry will still have to pay 435 million rupees for this item this year. They hope that the government will further reduce the export duty in order to enable the sugar industry to cope with higher production costs and salaries while retaining minimum profitability. **"It is the only way that the industry can survive. A reduction in the export duty is essential to ensure the profitability of the sugar industry,"** they said.

They added that they were not against an award that would enable workers in the sector to improve their living conditions, but they wish that it would be accompanied by a productivity increase so the sugar industry could remain competitive.

#### \*Regional Trade Figures; South Africa Trade Up

90AF0649E Port Louis *LE MAURICIEN* in French  
16 Aug 90 p 5

[Text] The volume of trade between Reunion and the island of Mauritius declined by 30 percent in the course of the first quarter of 1990, *LE QUOTIDIEN DE LA REUNION* reports, quoting official customs figures.

According to our colleague Ignace De Witte, there has been a turnabout in trade in the Indian Ocean zone. Trade with Madagascar has increased 69 percent, to 44,981 tons, with the volume of imports increasing at the rate of 80 percent. *LE QUOTIDIEN* explained that there has been a net increase in traffic with the secondary ports on the Grande Ile.

On the other hand, the volume of trade with South Africa has increased by 59 percent, reaching 67,661 tons. The newspaper noted that the volume of imports from Cape Town was higher than that from Durban. It added

that the traffic from Singapore has increased, while that from all of the other countries in the Southeast Asian zone has declined.

**\*AFREPREN Discusses Energy Alternatives**

*90AF0649C Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French*  
*14 Aug 90 p 6*

[Text] Since Sunday, 35 delegates from 16 English-speaking and French-speaking African countries have been involved in the preliminary activities of the first African Energy Policy Research Network (AFREPREN) workshop, which is to be officially inaugurated this morning at the University of Mauritius.

The AFREPREN was established in May of 1987. Its principal goals include the following, among others:

- Development and strengthening of the research efforts related to locally available energy sources.
- Identification and incorporation of new researchers, so that they can maintain the links among new concepts and perceptions.
- Integration of research on energy sources and policy formation in this sector through the organization of seminars.
- Publication and dissemination of research results on the national and regional levels.

This workshop, which will deal with research on planning and the drafting of policies in the energy sector for the southern, eastern, and central regions of Africa, is the fourth AFREPREN activity carried out since its establishment.

The University of Mauritius organized this workshop in collaboration with the National Institute of Development, Research, and Documentation (NIR) at the University of Botswana.

During the session yesterday, the participants studied the progress report on the establishment, planning, and technology of energy in the rural sector. Other progress reports will be submitted on electricity, coal, oil, and biomass, among other things.

It was the Swedish Agency for Research Cooperation with Developing Countries (SAREC) that agreed at the end of 1989 to finance the first phase of this research work.

The workshop sessions will end on Thursday.

**\*SMF Negotiates for Land in Rodriguez**

*90AF0662A Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French*  
*21 Aug 90 p 5*

[Article: "SMF [Special Mobile Force] Negotiates Purchase of 100 Acres in Rodriguez"; boldface passages published in English]

[Text] The SMF has applied to the Land Ministry to obtain a 100-acre piece of land in Rodriguez, at the site called Terre-Rouge.

SMF noncommissioned officers have been trying for some time to find a suitable piece of land; finally, a vacant lot of 100 acres or so was located above Port-Mathurin; most of it, about 75 acres, is part of the Begue concession.

After it was located, a high official of the Land Ministry made a **site visit** as part of a survey entirely financed by the SMF.

According to information obtained by L'EXPRESS, the SMF intends to use this land to build barracks and two administrative buildings to house its personnel on mission to Rodriguez; the details of the mission have never been made quite clear, especially to the Rodriguez people. The project would be completed in three stages and would cost about 60 million rupees.

The SMF facilities in Vacoas probably take up no more than 50 acres, for about 1,000 men. These 50 acres are part of what used to be called the **Former War Department Land**, which consisted of 280 acres, i.e., most of the land on both sides of the Saint Paul road, including farmland and the Gymkhana Gulf. Still as a comparison, the SMF personnel in Rodriguez seldom numbers more than 75.

L'EXPRESS has attempted, in vain, to obtain a statement from the SMF commander. But the minister of Rodriguez, Mr. Serge Clair, confirmed the news. "There is indeed a request from the SMF. But it is true that 100 acres in Rodriguez are quite a lot. Especially when the Rodriguez people are looking for land to farm."

While agreeing that it is imperative that SMF personnel in Rodriguez be decently housed, which is not the case at present, the minister finds that the acreage requested is "sizable" and that the piece of land requested is larger "than the site we are now filling at Baie-aux-Huitres. This whole request should be discussed and granted based on the land situation in Rodriguez, taking into consideration the demands and needs of the Rodriguez people."

**\*Minister Visits Japan, Opens Tourist Office**

*90AF0649D Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French*  
*11 Aug 90 p 6*

[Text] Minister of Tourism Michael Glover, who is currently visiting Japan for the official opening of a tourism office there, held a one-on-one meeting Wednesday with Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu.

During this meeting, Mr. Glover and his interlocutor had an opportunity to discuss the cordial relations existing between our two countries.

Minister Glover also emphasized the contribution Japan has made to Mauritian economic development. He also carried a message to the Japanese prime minister from Sir Anerood Jugnauth. A number of Japanese journalists were present at the meeting.

On this occasion, the minister of tourism was accompanied by the director of the MGTO [Mauritius Government Tourist Office], Cyril Vadamootoo; Sohun Ghoo-rah, the director of the MGTO office in London; former minister of construction Kosei Amano; and Toshio Semeya, president of the Mariya Co. Ltd., which has invested in a five-star hotel complex on the island of Mauritius.

Yesterday morning, the Mauritian delegation visited the Mariya Country Club Golf Course, which was designed by Peter Dye, one of the most respected players on the international circuit.

At the beginning of the week, Minister Glover was the guest of honor at a business luncheon held at the New Otani Hotel, one of the most luxurious of the meeting spots favored by businessmen.

About 76 leaders in business, travel, and media circles attended this event.

Minister Glover also granted an exclusive interview to YOMIURI, which is the largest Japanese daily newspaper, with a circulation of 10 million. During this interview, he emphasized the outstanding features of the island of Mauritius, including its "cultural dynamism," its diversity, its upscale tourist industry, and the "scrupulous democracy" practiced by the government headed by Sir Anerood Jugnauth, who, as is known, visited Tokyo just recently.

The information bureau in Tokyo opened on Wednesday. Its inauguration also marks the launching of a tourist promotion campaign in Japan designed to implement the diversification urged by the minister of tourism.

## Mozambique

### Chissano Speaks to UN General Assembly

*MB2909100490 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 29 Sep 90*

[Excerpt] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano has once again rejected Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] allegations that it won't return to the negotiating table because the government has launched a military offensive. Addressing the UN General Assembly yesterday, Joaquim Chissano said that the dialogue is precisely designed to resolve all aspects of the conflict.

The Mozambican leader stressed that the military effort is designed to defend the country and the people because Renamo is still waging its fratricidal war. President Chissano said that the war does not prevent the search

for a peaceful solution and added that wherever there is war one should discuss ways of ending it. [passage omitted]

### Addresses Summit on Children

*MB3009200090 Maputo Domestic Service  
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 30 Sep 90*

[Text] In New York today, President Joaquim Alberto Chissano affirmed that improved conditions for Mozambican children necessarily include an end to Renamo's [Mozambique National Resistance] war of destabilization.

The Mozambican head of state said this at the World Summit for the Child being held at the UN headquarters in New York, backing his views on Renamo's destructiveness with statistics. President Joaquim Chissano noted that 45 percent of the country's primary schools have been destroyed and that more than 600,000 children are unable to study. He also reported that 900 health and medicine posts were destroyed or paralyzed, adding they represent one third of all our basic health care units.

President Joaquim Chissano said that in addition to many abandoned children in the cities, 400,000 Mozambican children are refugees in neighboring countries and another 600,000 are living in centers for war-displaced people. The Mozambican head of state also noted that Mozambican children often experience traumatic situations such as abductions or witnessing murders.

Radio Mozambique's correspondent in New York reports that President Joaquim Chissano spoke about the measures the Mozambican Government has prescribed in the fields of mother and child care, integration of the child in the family, tracing the relatives of abandoned children, and training community leaders on the care that must be given to traumatized children.

The Mozambican head of state thanked UNICEF, other UN bodies, and the international community for the support they have given to Mozambican children and their mothers.

## Namibia

### Ministry Notes South Africans Trained at Caprivi

*MB2909070690 Windhoek WINDHOEK  
ADVERTISER in English 25 Sep 90 p 5*

[Unattributed article: "Foreign Armies 'Will Not Be Trained on Namibian Soil'"]

[Text] The Ministry of Defense has given the assurance that it and the Namibian government will not allow Namibia's soil to be used for training foreign armies.

Ministry of Defense spokesman, Henk Rheeder, Monday night reacted to this weekend's 'THE WEEKLY MAIL' in Johannesburg which carried a front page



report on the training of an elite unit of Inkatha fighters at a secret military base in the Caprivi Strip.

The report, says Hippo Base is situated on the Cuando River 80km west of Katima Mulilo and links the revelation to the 'third force' that has emerged in recent bloody township fighting between Zulu-speaking Inkatha supporters and Xhosa-speaking ANC [African National Congress] militants in South Africa.

The report does not disclose its sources but says the details were verified by a former member of the SADF's [South African Defense Force] Civil Cooperation Bureau (CCB), who served in the Caprivi Strip at the time and by Inkatha members in statements to lawyers about their experiences.

At least 200 Inkatha members were trained at Hippo in 1986, the report states.

"That is history. It has nothing to do with the present government or the Ministry of Defense," Rheeder told the ADVERTISER Monday night.

THE MAIL report links the activities at Hippo (prior to Namibian independence) to military support for the Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebel movement in Mozambique from inside South Africa as well as to the emergence of Inkatha militarism in Natal.

A UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] training base, Cassinga, is located just 10km south of Hippo on the west bank of Cuando on a map published with the MAIL report. An military air strip and an administrative centre for (SADF) Chief of Staff Intelligence are located close-by.

"Personnel at these bases were instructed not to go near the Inkatha base," according to 'THE WEEKLY MAIL', which goes on to say that at least two batches of Inkatha fighters, each numbering about 100, were trained in the use of AK-47s, RPG-7 rocket launchers, G3 submachine guns, Browning machine guns and anti-personnel mines over seven months' training courses. These courses included instruction in urban and guerrilla warfare, use of explosives and demolition and contra-mobilisation - a military intelligence activity.

The trainees were grouped into four divisions and sent back to Ulundi in South Africa "where some of them were required to train other Inkatha members.

"One of these units spent two weeks at a farm north of Pretoria, where they went on a refresher course."

The kwaZulu government denied these details and a SADF training base.

The report goes on to give details of other training establishments servicing Renamo fighters in Mozambique, with a Zulu/Inkatha connection.

During its military occupation of Namibia, the SADF deployed companies of Zulu-speaking permanent force members in northern Namibia on stints of border duty.

#### **\*South Africa Rejects Destabilization Charge**

90AF0686B Cape Town THE ARGUS in English  
6 Aug 90 p 11

[Text] Senior South African diplomats have refuted the Namibian and Angolan concerns that "elements" with South African links continue to pose a destabilising threat to Namibia and to peace initiatives in Angola.

Mr Riaan Eksteen, chief South African representative to Namibia, countered that these suspicions made little sense in the light of the message President de Klerk was conveying to the world.

"The process of getting South Africa back into the international forum and of regaining international respectability is irreversible," he said. "On this President de Klerk has made numerous statements, in fact this is one of the ideals he has set for himself and his government. Confrontation therefore has no place in this thinking because it will undo what the president has achieved over the past several months."

Mr Eksteen said that to keep suspicions alive that South Africa wanted to destabilise or was destabilising any neighbour was to misunderstand president de Klerk.

Mr Eksteen said everyone must have been impressed with the new policies South Africa had adopted and was promoting.

"And this is being done with the full cooperation of the cabinet. To try to prove to the contrary is not only to do an injustice to individuals and their departments but to completely misunderstand the new direction South Africa is taking in internal affairs and external relations. I wonder whose interests are being served by trying to drive a wedge between the president and the so-called securocrats."

Conversations with other South African diplomats have also revealed the South African concern to eradicate the perception of a split between hawks and the reformist thinkers in South African government.

Mr Rusty Evans, deputy Director General (Africa) in the South African Department of Foreign Affairs, said that since Namibia's independence, his department had been working closely with the Defence Force in order to advance the process of peace in Angola and Mozambique. He believed this tandem approach with members of the Defence Force who could make a contribution was necessary if peace was to be achieved.

"We have been working hard at the peace process in southern Africa and if our motives are questioned we would be concerned; if there are concerns about our commitment to the peace process, they are unfounded."

Mr Eksteen said that eradicating the suspicions of the past would be one of his tasks in Namibia.

"Had these suspicions been present a decade ago, one could perhaps have understood it, given certain events that have taken place such as the attack on Cassinga (by South Africa) just after South Africa had accepted the Western settlement proposals in May 1978.

"Today, however, given the settlement process through which Namibia gained its independence and the different vision of the South African government in respect of the constitutional development in South Africa, it is hard to believe that these suspicions still prevail."

Complicating the task of allaying the various fears though was the fact that only in the last year had South Africa and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] had direct contact.

## Zambia

### 70-Percent Increase in Gas Prices Announced

MB3009131290 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Zambia Industrial and Mining Company, or ZIMCO, has announced that petrol prices in Zambia have been increased by 70 percent because of the increase in crude oil prices resulting from the Persian Gulf crisis. In a statement released in Lusaka, ZIMCO said the new petrol prices would be in effect from today.

The new rise comes only a month after Zambia increased its petrol price by 50 percent because of procurement and financing difficulties resulting from the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. Zambia had imported crude oil from Kuwait at very concessional prices.

Iran said in August it would supply Zambia with 70,000 tons of crude oil, but it is not clear whether this has arrived.

### \*Kaunda, Nujoma Sign Electricity Agreement

90AF0687B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda and his Namibian counterpart Cde Sam Nujoma yesterday commissioned the Namibia-Zambia electricity link at Katima Mulilo and pledged they would foster joint development ventures to uplift the standards of living of people of the two countries.

Addressing a large gathering at Katima Mulilo inside Zambia President Nujoma whose country has been supplied with electricity from Zambia described the project as a dream come true.

He told the crowd of the two nations who witnessed the occasion that the gesture was "a practical example of South-South cooperation."

Cde Nujoma was confident the agreement would trigger off a series of technical cooperation programmes between Namibia and Zambia which he called a trusted friend.

The Namibian leader said the scheme provided an impetus for more joint development projects between the two countries and expressed hope that closer technical collaboration would be pursued vigorously.

He stressed that the occasion opened a new dynamic relationship which would focus on economic development, by exploring a wide range of opportunities which existed in strengthening the economies of the two nations.

Cde Nujoma stressed the need for African countries to translate word into reality on issues relating to matters of common endeavour especially in the field of economy.

He said past efforts had shown that isolated initiatives had proved unfruitful, hence the need for nations to help each other in achieving their goals.

Cde Nujoma said the liberation of Namibia also liberated Zambia from the colonial yoke.

Before SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] gained power, Zambians though independent were also tied in chains of colonialism, which Cde Nujoma had earlier called the greatest enemy of Africa.

Cde Kaunda said people of Namibia and Zambia were in the real sense one because they had only been separated by artificial borders drawn in the colonial era.

"Cde Kaunda said prospects were there to upgrade the cooperation to higher levels and hoped that Zambia and Namibia would take advantage of the possibilities and exploit them fully.

The two presidents signed the communique on the Namibian side.

### \*Committee Urges More Elected UNIP Posts

90AF0684A Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 14 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] The special parliamentary select committee has recommended that the UNIP [United National Independence Party] National Council should be convened as soon as possible to facilitate and expedite implementation of its proposed political and economic reforms.

In its report adopted by Parliament, the committee says it was important for the council to meet urgently to work out the mechanics of giving legal effect to its proposals.

Among its many suggestions, the committee observed that the majority of delegates to the Party Congress were drawn from persons who were either appointees or employees of the Party and its government.

The selection of up to 600 delegates from each province was also left to the same employees of the Party.

The presence of identifiable security agents introduced an element of fear in some delegates thereby stifling free debate of tissues presented to the Party Congress for its decision.

The committee headed by Brigadier General Enos Haimbe suggested that the composition of the Party Congress should be revised in a way to ensure the majority of delegates were people either popularly elected to Party or Government posts or elected by Party members.

It considered the role of the National Council as the final authority determining cases of expulsion from the Party.

On the National Council set up, the committee said the majority of its membership comprised appointed employees of the Party and its government.

This did not augur well for the policy-formulation function of the National Council, it noted.

The committee further observed, with dismay, the way business was conducted at the National Council where the agenda was solely based on the opening speech of the Party president.

This practice did not offer delegates an opportunity to bring out issues affecting the Party in their regions and other pertinent national issues.

The committee said it did not also augur well for the Party president to be chairman since this stifled debate.

On posts of the members of Central Committee and district governors in charge of provinces and districts, it recommended that these posts became elective on the basis of universal adult suffrage.

It was convinced these appointed Party officials were the main contributing factor to the poor organisation and growing unpopularity of the Party.

"Their overbearing behaviour was detrimental to the Party," says the report.

It also says the biggest problem was the unwillingness on the part of the Party to initiate meaningful and fundamental political changes timely.

"Consequently, UNIP as it is today is not as responsive as it should be to the wishes of the people."

On Tuesday, the select committee proposed in Parliament that the post of Republican president should be contested by more than one candidate.

#### **\*FRG Gives Agriculture, Industry Equipment Aid**

90AF0687C Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
1 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] West Germany will give Zambia about \$18 million (25 million German marks) for procuring agricultural and industrial equipment.

The assistance follows last year's decision by the German government to waive repayment of about \$310 million (565 million marks) in capital and interest which Zambia would have had to pay under previous cooperation agreements.

Under the agreement Zambia would benefit from \$100 million (160 million German marks) in interests subsidy from the special allocation from Germany's international development assistance...

Minister of Finance and Planning Cde Gibson Chigaga signed for Zambia while Germany's charge de affaires Mr Bernhard Graf Waldersee signed for his government in Lusaka yesterday.

The aid offered at concessional terms, was for both projects and commodity assistance which was committed by the Federal government last year.

Mr Waldersee said the signing of the agreement by his government was proof that they were committed to supporting the structural adjustment programme Zambia had embarked upon. Their objective was to consolidate the country's external financial position.

"This comes to support the courageous programme of adjustment and hard work Zambia has embarked on, and—at the same time—this aid has been possible by the steps Zambia has taken so far," he said.

The new bilateral agreement of cooperation followed two preliminary pacts signed in November last year and in July this year at the Paris Club where the Federal government guaranteed commercial debts under one of the options of the Toronto conditions.

#### **\*China Reschedules \$40 Million in Loans**

90AF0687A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
11 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] China has rescheduled Zambia's loans amounting to about \$40 million following Prime Minister General Malimba Masheke's visit to China recently.

The Premier who disclosed this in an interview yesterday said one loan was of about \$14 million which Zambia obtained from China in 1967.

Also rescheduled was a debt of about \$25 million obtained in 1974.

Gen Masheke revealed that China has also given Zambian about \$7.5 million interest-free loan to assist in rehabilitating various projects.

The loan is in addition to another similar amount China gave Zambia in 1989 on free interest.

The two loans totalling to about \$15 million would be repaid concurrently, he said.

In addition, the Chinese Communist Party has given UNIP [United National Independence Party] a grant of [Kwacha] K25 million towards the ongoing construction of the UNIP headquarters in Lusaka.

Gen Masheke said the beneficiaries of the \$7.5 million included rehabilitation of Mulungushi Textiles of Zambia in Kabwe, a cotton-seed plant to be set up by Indeco [Industrial Development Corporation] and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation for cotton seed plant.

The shipment of the machinery for the cotton plant was scheduled for July but this was not achieved as there was a balance of about \$272,000 to be remitted by the Bank of Zambia.

With the loan facility offered now, the balance would be covered and the shipment of the machinery would be done as soon as the signing of the agreement between the two countries was completed.

The plant was important to Zambia as it would increase utility of edible vegetable oil products as seed-cotton was currently not being fully utilised.

The premier said while soyabeans and sunflower were being catered for, seed-cotton had no factory and this would be the first of its kind in Zambia.

The free loan interest would also cover EC Milling rehabilitation programme of maize and stockfeed plant manned by Indeco in Lusaka, Kalulushi brickworks, Makeni tailoring workshop and some SIDO [Small Industries Development Organization?] projects.

The premier who was sent to China by President Kaunda to study simple Chinese technology which could be implemented jointly in Zambia said many projects were being evaluated before the Chinese experts could be invited.

Commerce and Industry Minister Cde Rabbison Chongo who had accompanied him to China had given instructions to relevant departments and ministries to process without delay, joint projects which Zambia and China could embark on.

Gen Masheke also revealed that the Chinese Premier Li Peng had accepted an invitation to visit Zambia this year.

#### **\*Rioting Cost Export Group 45 Million Kwachas**

90AF0684B Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
3 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] The National and Export Corporation (NIEC) group of companies lost [Kwacha] K44.6 million during the rioting and looting that hit Lusaka, Kabwe and Kitwe last June.

A statement released by the company managing director Mr Patrick Chisanga in Lusaka yesterday said four companies in the group ZCBC [expansion unknown], Mwaiseni Stores, NIEC Stores and the National Drug Company (NDC) were badly hit.

The damage to buildings and property totalled K15.4 million while the value of stocks looted amounted to K21.8 million.

The loss of business by way of lost profits was assessed at K7.4 million bringing the grand total of losses incurred by the group to K44.6 million.

"The degree of damage and losses suffered by the group represents an unmitigated big step backwards in our ongoing shop rehabilitation and modernisation programme.

"Some of the shops such as Mandevu, Matero and Kalingalinga will take a long time before they can be fully restored to their pre-riot standards, the statement said.

Mandevu shop in Lusaka suffered the highest loss in terms of damage to buildings property at K9,863,000 and the loss of business for the shop (profits only) was estimated at K4,500,000.

The ZCBC Matero shop lost K2,100,000 in damage to property, K3,288,974 and the loss of business was estimated at K1,100,000.

The Lusaka NIEC shop lost K64,731 in damage to buildings property and K115,239 in stock looted from the shelves.

"There was extensive looting of stocks on shelves and those in the bulk store.

"In the case of NIEC Stores Mandevu, Kalingalinga stores, as well as ZCBC Matero store, the shops were swept clean by the looters," says the statement.

The main damage to buildings was in form of window panes and asbestos roof sheeting, electrical fittings and attempts were made to set the buildings on fire in some cases.



**\*Rhetoric About Campaign for Multiparty Rule**

**\*Kaunda Decries Church Link**

90AF0688A Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
14 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has denounced some church leaders for ganging up with multi-party advocates and spreading rumours that he and the government killed the late Archbishop of Kasama Elias Mutale.

Speaking at State House when Central African Anglican Archbishop Khotso Makhulu from Botswana called on him yesterday, the president expressed shock at the depth of hatred exhibited by the church in Zambia now.

"Can you image some church leaders in Kabwe and other areas going around telling people that I and the government murdered Archbishop Mutale. I have never known so much hatred in Zambia."

Archbishop Mutale died at the University Teaching Hospital in Lusaka from injuries he sustained in a car crash last February.

"When Archbishop Mutale died I wept bitterly because we have not only lost a true friend but a true Christian leader."

He told the gathering including Party Secretary-General Cde Grey Zulu, Prime Minister Gen Malimba Masheke and Secretary of State for Defence and Security Cde Alex Shapi that when the church joined in the hatred, then hope began to fade.

"As the situation is, there is a very thin thread left before hope and faith. And when hope begins to fade, faith suffers, in Zambia the faith is suffering."

The church had, for a long time, played a significant role which the government continued to appreciate. It was a pity the church which was a mirror of society has now been grazed with the forces of hate.

Archbishop Mutale was a man he loved not only as a clergyman but as a human being and hence it was shocking and distressing that people within the Christian circles went around spreading rumours.

The president also censured church publications, including the Ndola-based vocal Bemba monthly magazine, ICENGELO, and the fortnightly NATIONAL MIRROR of Lusaka for publishing what he described as half-truths.

It was sad that the Christian community had allowed the journals to carry half-truths instead of reflecting on reality.

He appealed to the church in Zambia and the leaders to re-examine their role and build the nation.

With the level of hatred displayed by Christian community now, it was clear the church was losing direction.

"The church is a mirror and because of what is going on I am beginning to fear my own shadow. I hope peace and harmony can return to the community. I am seeing hatred there," Cde Kaunda said.

He warned should the church continue with forces of hate shown recently then what had been experienced in other countries was not far off from Zambia.

He disclosed he had to delay the UNIP referendum campaign to discuss the issue with the Central Committee.

Archbishop Makhulu said he was distressed and disturbed with "our community which is afflicted with destruction of power and hatred."

**\*Kaunda Terms Group 'Immature'**

90AF0688B Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
15 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] President Kaunda has accused the multi-party group of flouting the Republican Constitution with impunity by adopting the stance of a de facto opposition party and lobbying for money from foreign agents to finance its campaign.

Dismissing the campaign manifesto of the multi-party advocates as cheap and immature, the president told the press conference at State House in Lusaka yesterday the group did not offer a credible alternative to the present government.

Launching the UNIP [United National Independence Party] campaign to counteract the ribald propaganda advanced by the proponents of political pluralism, Cde Kaunda warned Zambians against falling prey to the "dirty, blood money" which was being dished out by the vote seekers.

"Where have they got the millions of Kwacha all of a sudden, which they are dishing out to campaigners and which they are using to buy vehicles and bicycles they are boasting about?" He asked.

Supporting the *TIMES* opinion 13 August, he reminded the team that UNIP was still constitutionally the sole political party.

He scoffed at allegations during the treason trial that he had stolen \$4 billion while the Premier General Malimba Masheke was said to have stolen \$5 million.

He had literally restrained UNIP leaders from going out to rebut the charges on similar lines because the party was mature and did not wish to associate itself with a dirty campaign.

But he was now "unleashing the leaders" to begin the campaign to explain to the people the whole truth. District governors should start explaining the party programme even before their members of the Central Committee returned to their areas.

On charges that the media was not covering the activities of the multi-party group fully, he said they had featured prominently in both national newspapers.

The president also announced that several army officers had been dismissed to reinforce discipline but withheld the figure for security reasons.

But deputy Zambia National Service Commandant Col James Katandula had been relieved of his duties because of ill-health.

Since Cde Katandula was involved in a road accident in Kitwe last year, his health had not been good and it was just fair he was given time to rest.

But Cde Kaunda warned former army commander Mr Christon Tembo that he could be rearrested and tried before the court if he persisted with his utterances.

#### **\*Multiparty Movement 'Not Party'**

90AF0688C Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
15 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] The national movement for multi-party democracy is not a political party but a group of people merely exercising their rights as provided for in the referendum regulations.

Chairman of the legal sub-committee for the movement Mr Levi Mwanawasa said this from Mansa on Monday night.

He said in accordance with the regulations set by the Referendum Commission, any person or group of persons had the right to campaign for or against the re-introduction of multi-party politics.

"We are aware that the Constitution states that there shall be only one political party in the country and we are not one. We exist to campaign for the reintroduction of what is provided in the Constitution," he said.

The movement had already submitted an application to the registrar of societies for registration as a society under the Societies Act.

The application which he hoped would not be rejected had been accompanied by the movement's constitution and its aim which states: "The objective shall be to campaign for the re-introduction of the multi-party system of politics in Zambia."

Mr Mwanawasa who is a prominent Ndola lawyer said the Zambian Constitution did not prohibit anybody from campaigning for the amendment of any of the provisions.

"We therefore do not see anything wrong in campaigning for the re-introduction of multi-party politics when the referendum regulations allow Zambians to do so."

He said the Referendum Commission chaired by Justice Mathew Ngulube would not have made such regulations with the full knowledge that they were ultra vires.

Referring to Monday's editorial of the *TIMES OF ZAMBIA*, which stated that the law had not been changed as only UNIP [United National Independence Party] was the legal party and that whoever canvasses on politics should do so under UNIP, Mr Mwanawasa said "this was an attempt to complicate legal provisions which are clear and straight-forward."

And political pluralism should not be denied under the pretext it would allow people to regroup themselves into tribal political parties or bands, prominent Lusaka lawyer Dr Roger Chongwe has said.

Delivering a paper on human rights in Livingstone at the on-going seminar on privatisation organised by the public service unions Dr Chongwe said rights were inherent to human beings and no one not even a government, had any legal or moral right to take them away.

Dr Chongwe who is chairman of the African Bar Association and president of the Commonwealth Lawyers Association said the current debate in the African capitals that political pluralism be restored was not so much a question of political activism for the reintroduction of the multi-party system but rather a demand for the restoration of a basic human right.

#### **\*Police Delay Meeting**

90AF0688D Lusaka *TIMES OF ZAMBIA* in English  
6 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] Confusion reigned at Luanshya's adult education centre yesterday when the police declared the first organisational meeting by the national interim committee of the movement for multi-party democracy unlawful.

District assistant referendum officer, also Administrative Secretary with Luanshya District Council Mr Cecil Sindamo told the local committee that the commanding officer Mr Joseph Ngoma would not allow a meeting to be conducted in a hall that failed to accommodate the people.

There were about 400 people present for the meeting which was scheduled to take place in the hall and District Committee Vice-Secretary Mr Miyamba Kazembe argued he had obtained a permit from the police to hold an indoor meeting.

Mr Kazembe further argued it did not matter whether the hall accommodated everybody as it was not the committee's fault that people had turned up in large numbers.

He said initially the meeting was meant for the interim committee but people were anxious to learn about multi-party and had turned up to find out what it was all about.

Mr Kazembe said even if the meeting was held in the hall with other people outside it still remained an indoor

meeting considering it was being conducted within the premises of adult education centre.

Mr Sindamo refused to relent and said the police had issued a permit for an indoor meeting and there should be nobody outside as that would mean contravening the permit.

Committee members lost their tempers and accused Mr Sindamo of bringing in false technicalities to ban the meeting and cited the District Governor Cde Goodwin Mwamba's meeting at the Hindu Hall last week at which they claimed he was campaigning for one party state.

The meeting was finally held outside the hall and among those present were Ms Suba, Mr Sindamo, District Committee Chairman Mr Chama Chakomboka, Mine-workers Union of Zambia officials and officials from the Zambia Local Authorities Workers Union and was chaired by Vice National Chairman for the Interim Committee Mr Frederick Chiluba.

Mr Chiluba who introduced the interim committee's slogan as, "the hour has come" said 10 people from each constituency must be chosen to represent the people at district level.

And speaking in Kitwe on Saturday, Mr Chiluba said advocates of multi-party are not after destroying UNIP but want the ruling party to accept other parties.

#### **\* Party Council Role on Political Report Faulted**

90AF0710A Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA  
in English 19 Aug 90 p 1

[Article by Ephraim Sumaili]

[Text] The Government has been challenged to respect Parliament by not presenting adopted drastic political and economic proposals to the Party National Council "which may decide to reject them."

Multi-party campaigners have also urged their supporters not to fear suggestions that the plural system once reintroduced would plunge Zambia into tribal conflicts.

Chairman of the legal committee of the national interim committee for multi-party democracy Mr Levi Mwanawasa issued the challenge on the special parliamentary select committee report in Kabwe yesterday when he addressed the multi-party rally.

Cde Mwanawasa said true democracy would have required the House to formulate the recommendations into law because that is the only "supreme" institution in the land.

"One would have thought the matter (on accepting or rejecting the report) would have ended in Parliament," Mr Mwanawasa said, adding that Parliament consisted of elected people unlike the National Council whose membership comprised nominees.

"This situation now is that elected members of the House are deemed not to be as good as those of the National Council," he said.

Mr Mwanawasa wondered what would happen should the National Council decide to reject the recommendations which were overwhelmingly passed by Parliament.

"It must be understood that under the present political system the National Council can do whatever it wants and the masses cannot stop them," he said.

Commenting on the Party's fear that Zambia would experience tribal problems if the multi-party form of Government was brought back, Chikankata Member of Parliament, Mr Joshua Lumina said Zambians must learn to co-exist because it was not their wish that their country was made up of 73 ethnic tribal groups.

He said Zambia had witnessed manipulation of the Republican Constitution and withdrawal of power from the masses to nominees and the executive.

#### **\* Coupon System 'Riddled' With Fraud**

90AF0709A Zambia SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA  
in English 19 Aug 90 p 1

[Text] The mealie meal coupon distribution is fraught with fraud and councils are finding it difficult to supervise the scheme effectively to targeted groups.

Ndola Urban district council administrative secretary Mr Dan Longwe said yesterday: "The situation has been worsened because the distribution of coupons is an added function."

Supervision was proving difficult as the system was being manipulated mostly by those who were not eligible.

He said this answering a query from Ndola Central Member of Parliament Cde Victor Konie on why certain townships and centres were not being provided with coupons.

He said at the distribution centres a lot of "funny things" were happening. Many people were opting not to register with their employers as was demanded because they wanted to give false information of their earnings.

"We have made it conditional that everyone should bring letters from their employers stating their annual incomes, but many are going straight to the centres where they think their information cannot be checked," he said.

Cde Konie presented a check for K4,000 [kwacha] to Mr Longwe for the completion of Chipulukusu clinic which has been closed for more than six months now.

**\*Report Says Should Contest President's Post***90AF0687E Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English  
8 Aug 90 p 1*

[Article by Ephraim Sumaili]

[Text] The special parliamentary select committee appointed to study ways of democratising the Party has proposed that the post of Republican president should be contested by more than one candidate and that the Central Committee be dissolved to pave way for an interim committee to perform its duties before the national referendum is held next year.

Presenting the report in Parliament yesterday, chairman of the committee Brigadier-General Enos Haimbe said the committee felt the tenure of the office of president should be limited to two 5-year terms.

"The notion of sole candidate did not augur well with the basic principles of democracy. Any eligible member or members of the Party should be permitted and facilitated to lodge nomination papers with the Chief Justice at the High Court," Cde Haimbe said.

The committee has also recommended the reintroduction of the position of vice-president who would act in the absence of the incumbent, adding that this proposal would make superfluous the posts of prime minister and secretary of state for defence and security.

Vetting of parliamentary candidates should be discontinued. Candidates should only be screened to ensure compliance with electoral rules.

The committee has further called for the separation of Party and government functions.

On the Central Committee, the committee said the number of members should be cut down to 23, 18 of whom should be elected starting from the provinces through primary elections and later by the Party Congress.

Four should be nominated by the president.

It further recommended that Party Control Commission and the committee of chairmen should be scrapped.

In the event of the multi-party system being reintroduced there should be a titular president and an executive prime minister with the former being head of state, commander-in-chief of the armed forces and the custodian of the Republican constitution.

The committee lamented the gradual alienation of the Party from the majority of the people of Zambia.

The committee has recommended that all political posts should be elective.

A full-time Party secretariat manned by the secretary-general, administrative secretary, treasurer assisted by nine provincial members of Central Committee paid

from the Party's coffers should be the only full-time members of the Central Committee. The rest should be on part-time basis.

The National Council and Party Congress should comprise elected members and article 74 particularly clauses (A), (B), (D) and (J) of the Party Constitution should be amended to allow the National Council to elect its own chairman. The same procedure should apply to the chairmanship of the Party Congress.

The reintroduction of the post of vice-president would facilitate improvement on checks and balances in the government machinery.

Parliament should be empowered to move a vote of no-confidence in a deficient vice-president or Cabinet minister.

The posts of minister of state and parliamentary secretary should be abolished and instead deputy ministers appointed.

At provincial level the post of deputy minister should be set-up.

To uphold and enhance democracy in Parliament the total number of the members on the government bench should not exceed one-third of the total membership of the House.

On Humanism, the committee said it should be maintained.

The House adjourned shortly after the morning sitting to today to give members ample time to scrutinise it.

**\* Musokotwane: Reform Critical or Violence Ahead***90AF0710B Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES OF ZAMBIA  
in English 19 Aug 90 p 7*

[Text] Zambia's high commissioner to Canada Cde Kebby Musokotwane yesterday said change in the ruling UNIP [United National Independence Party] is inevitable but strongly advised against making hasty decisions.

Cde Musokotwane in Zambia on SADCC [South African Development Coordination Conference] business noted that UNIP was facing its biggest challenge since independence and warned that if change was resisted it would take place violently.

The former prime minister said political change would have to take place in Zambia but stressed the method of that change was more important than the change itself.

"Change is inevitable. If we refuse change, it will happen violently. How you bring about the change is crucial," said Cde Musokotwane who admitted one of the greatest weaknesses of the one party system was that things were taken for granted.



He was speaking on Kwacha good morning Television Zambia programme.

But he asked Zambians to place the country before them when choosing any political system and said "taking hasty decisions because of high inflation and shortages of commodities was unwise."

In Chingola a group of women Party militants yesterday, demonstrated outside the civic centre for the second day running demanding removal of district secretary of the multi-party movement Mr Pascal Mwanamuke from public service.

But Mr Mwanamuke, who is acting senior committee clerk with Chingola district council was unmoved by the spectacle insisting there were no regulations stopping him from holding office in the multi-party umbrella.

"This group was here even yesterday singing songs indirectly aimed at me but I completely ignored them as I go about my duties" Mr Mwanamuke said.

And a committee member of the multi-party group in Chingola Mr Simon Malama has been summarily removed from his position of chairman of J.J. Daka multi-purpose cooperative society because of his involvement in multi-party politics.

In Solwezi North-Western Province Member of the Central Committee Cde Alexander Kamalondo called on leaders who have opted to campaign for multi-partyism to quit their Party posts.

He said the Party would not harass such people as long as they made their intentions known to the leadership.

And chairman of the national interim committee for reintroduction of the multi-party system, Mr Arthur Wina has described his movement (which is not a party) a peaceful one.

In Mpika, a district multi-party committee has been formed for the area and registered with the council at elections witnessed by the district leadership Mr James Mulenga was made chairman and Mr Frederick Ndhlovu his deputy.

Former registrar in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry Mr David Mubanga was elected chairman of Chinsala district multi-party committee.

In Mufulira top Party leader expressed disappointment at the behaviour of some Members of Parliament [MPs] Owbo spoke ill of the Party on whose ticket they campaigned to go to parliament.

Copperbelt Province political secretary Cde Dorothy Kapanta said yesterday that MPs who had decided to join the multi-party band-wagon should step down voluntarily.

## Burkina Faso

### Minister Signs Cooperation Protocol With Libya

AB3009115090 Ouagadougou Domestic Service  
in French 1900 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] At the invitation of the Libyan authorities, Comrade Beatrice Damiba, minister of information and culture, paid a friendly working visit to Libya from 20 to 27 September at the head of a delegation from her ministry. Talks with Dr. Rajab Miftah Abu Dabbus, her Libyan information and culture counterpart, led to the signing of a protocol of understanding for cooperation in communication and culture on 24 September. According to this protocol covering 1990-1992, relations between their countries in communication and culture will undergo significant developments, notably with the exchange of radio and television programs, artistic groups, experiences, and training.

At the sidelines of the deliberations, Comrade Beatrice Damiba had a program of visits and useful meetings which, among other things, brought her to the Tripoli ultramodern information center, the Mataba Headquarters, and the

adquarters in Tripoli. The delegation also visited Misratah, 200 km from Tripoli, then Benghazi, 20 km away, and Bayda where it was able to visit the metallurgical factory, the permanent industrial fair, the (Muntayzat) agricultural region, and the Cirenaica Greek-Roman ruins. These ruins, which honor the memory and ingenuity of the men of this era, constitute a historical site which can justify the interest given to the conservation of the site and monuments.

After signing the protocol of understanding, technical missions of the press and culture sectors will begin implementing the decisions reached under the protocol. Already, a first phase of implementation has started with the exchange of television programs between the two sides. Very soon a joint technical committee for implementing radio programs will be set up. Both sides considered the visit satisfactory in strengthening the relations of friendship and active cooperation between Libya and Burkina Faso.

## Ghana

### UK Foreign Minister on Impact of Iraq Sanctions

AB3009205290 Dakar PANA in English  
1039 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] Accra, 30 Sept. (GNA/PANA)—The British minister for foreign and commonwealth affairs Sunday defended the West's actions against Iraq saying the situation there was different from that in South Africa or any other country in the world.

The minister, Lynda Chalker, was speaking to reporters in Accra at the start of a five-day official visit during

which she will hold talks with several government officials and sign a number of agreements totalling 28 million pounds in grants to Ghana.

She said with regard to Iraq, "We are in a completely different position." She added the decision to act against Iraq "was taken because the world wished that Iraq will withdraw peacefully from Kuwait and if as it seems unfortunately likely Saddam Husayn (the Iraqi president) understands nothing else, maybe he will understand the economic pressures."

The West has been accused of showing double standards in the Gulf crisis as compared to their attitude to South Africa. But Chalker said sanctions can bite in Iraq and that is why the United Nations is committed to see it happen.

She said it is totally wrong to compare the situation in Iraq to South Africa where she said tremendous changes have taken place in the last year and also when nobody had invaded anybody else. Chalker said sanctions bite only when everybody applies them in trade. But in South Africa not everybody applied them.

"Having spent a great deal of time in South Africa and seen the amount of trade between some Frontline states and South Africa at a time when (Nelson) Mandela was still held in prison, it is quite clear that sanctions could not bite there," she added.

Chalker also said the United Nations Security Council's decision to implement sanctions against Iraq was unanimous and is backed by nearly every other country in the world. On Saddam Husayn's offer of free oil to developing countries, she said to take free oil from Iraq would mean giving in to Husayn.

"We will rather assist the developing world with the additional cost than give in to Saddam Husayn," she said. Chalker is on her third visit to Ghana.

## Ivory Coast

### President Reveals Papal Assassination Plans

#### Terms Plan 'Shameful'

AB2809212290 Paris AFP in French 2051 GMT  
28 Sep 90

[Text] Abidjan, 28 Sep (AFP)—Ivorian President Felix Houphouet-Boigny has stated that an assassination attempt on the pope had been prepared on the occasion of the Holy Father's visit on 9 and 10 September 1990 and during during the consecration of the Our Lady of Peace basilica. President Felix Houphouet-Boigny disclosed this at a meeting with 19 opposition parties, some of whom he accused, without naming them, of being behind this attempt. "You called for the assassination of the Holy Father. This is shameful," the Ivorian head of state declared.

### Further on Comments

AB3009060090 Abidjan Domestic Service in French  
1930 GMT 29 Sep 90

[Excerpts] President Felix Houphouet-Boigny yesterday met with leaders of the various opposition parties at his official residence at the Presidential Palace to discuss the implementation of Ivory Coast's Constitution. He stressed his willingness to combat violence and to preserve peace in the Ivory Coast. All changes are possible, he said, but in order and peace. [passage omitted]

Let us listen to the head of state:

[Begin Houphouet-Boigny recording] [passage omitted] You took a position against the arrival of the pope in the country to consecrate the basilica Our Lady of Yamoussoukro, because you believed it was a bad thing, since he was rehabilitating the tarnished reputation of Houphouet. But what tarnished reputation? You will see at the elections. I even prefer to go to France and let the elections take place in my absence.

You did worse than simply taking that position, and it is shameful. You called for the assassination of the holy father. This is shameful. This assassination was to be carried out by a Beninese, who is member of a gang of assassins based in Ghana and led by an American, who is a friend of Bob Denard and whose henchman is Frank, whom you received in your house. That Beninese, who has a family, was earning 45,000 CFA francs, and he was offered 93,000 CFA francs, which he quickly accepted. It was due to this offer that he understood a terrorist organization is based in Ghana which is used by those who want people to perpetrate crimes in their countries. He is among those who carry out such acts; but when he was told that the holy father was to be assassinated on the road between the airstrip and the road to Bouake, he became afraid and he reported to us all the crimes which they had already perpetrated in their countries. He became afraid. He does not want to come out; he is afraid. He said the assassins are around—Frank and his accomplices are in your friends' houses.

Some of your groups, who were frightened by what you wanted them to do, left you to join me and revealed everything. [passage omitted] [end recording]

### Denard Implicated

AB2909084090 Paris AFP in English 2208 GMT  
28 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Abidjan, Sept 28 (AFP)—Members of an Ivory Coast opposition group, aided by an unnamed American linked to mercenary veteran Bob Denard, hatched a plot to kill Pope John Paul II on his recent visit here, but the would-be assassin got cold feet, President Felix Houphouet-Boigny charged on Friday [28 Sep]. Mr. Houphouet-Boigny made the accusation at a meeting here with leaders of 19 recently legalised opposition groups, at which he also announced the holding of the country's first free presidential election, set for

October 28. "You called for the killing of his holiness the pope. It is shameful," the president told the opposition leaders.

Mr. Houphouet-Boigny, who is in his eighties, did not specify which of the leaders he believed had been implicated in the plot. He alleged that the would-be killer was a citizen of neighbouring Benin. He was "a member of a team of killers based in Ghana and run by an American friend of Bob Denard, with as his right hand man a certain 'Frank,' who you met with," he told the opposition leaders.

The president alleged that the assassination was to have taken place "between the airstrip and the Bouake road," a reference to a town in Ivory Coast. However the hired assassin "became frightened" and did not carry out the attempt, Mr. Houphouet-Boigny said. The aging Ivory Coast leader, who has ruled this commodity-rich West African state since its independence from France in 1960, has recently been under pressure due to growing economic unrest caused by a collapse in the prices of its main crops, particularly cocoa. Several political parties have been legalised here since April 30; before then the country was a one-party state. [passage omitted]

Bob Denard is a French mercenary who has been involved in many conflicts, notably in Africa. He was most recently in the news last November in the Comoros Islands, where he and his group attempted unsuccessfully to take over the government.

### Opposition Denies Allegations

AB2909104890 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT  
29 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Abidjan, Sept 29 (AFP)—Ivory Coast opposition parties accused President Felix Houphouet-Boigny and his ruling party Saturday of fabricating a plot to kill the pope in order to discredit recently-legalised political opposition. Francis Wodie, secretary-general of the Ivorian Workers Party, one of the country's four major opposition groups, said the ruling Ivory Coast Democratic Party wanted to "muzzle or liquidate the opposition". He was reacting to the allegation from President Felix Houphouet-Boigny on Friday, at a meeting here with leaders of 19 opposition groups, that an attempt was planned to assassinate the pope at Yamoussoukro three weeks ago. And a spokesman for the biggest opposition party, the Ivorian Popular Front, said the accusation was aimed at "traumatising the opposition" and justifying forthcoming arrests among the opposition. [passage omitted]

The allegation has been ignored by State-run radio and television, except for brief mentions of the denials from opposition parties. Both services gave considerable attention to other aspects of the meeting. Senior government officials have made a series of allegations that the opposition was fomenting trouble and was amassing arms and armed men for this purpose. [passage omitted]

**Cardinal Confirms Plot**

AB2909132490 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT  
29 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Abidjan, Sept 29 (AFP)—Catholic Cardinal Bernard Yago on Saturday [29 Sep] confirmed an allegation from Ivory Coast President Felix Houphouet-Boigny that there had been a plot to kill the pope in the country three weeks ago. Earlier Saturday, opposition parties accused the president and his ruling party of fabricating the plot in order to discredit the recently legalised political opposition.

Cardinal Yago told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE: "The president was aware of (the plot), the pope was aware of it, and I knew about it." But he said he was "disgusted" by the president's exploitation of the plot. "He (the president) should have kept it secret. He put political interests ahead of those of the Church. What he did was very bad and not worthy of a Christian," Cardinal Yago said. The alleged plot was first disclosed Friday by Mr. Houphouet-Boigny at a meeting here with leaders of 19 opposition groups. [passage omitted]

Cardinal Yago told AFP that a youth involved in the plot had approached him a week before the arrival of the pope, saying he had escaped from "the killers" and asked for the protection of the church. The youth confessed his part in the plot. "He seemed sincere but I wondered how mentally-balanced he was," the cardinal said, adding that he had sent the youth to the president for his protection. Cardinal Yago said the youth had claimed the kidnap plotters were based in Ghana. But he knew nothing about the leaders of the plot and had not implicated local opposition parties. [passage omitted]

**Houphouet-Boigny Meets Opposition Leaders**

AB2909201690 Abidjan Domestic Service  
in French 0700 GMT 29 Sep 90

["Excerpts" of discussion at a meeting between President Houphouet-Boigny and some leaders of opposition parties held in Abidjan on 28 September to discuss national issues—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Houphouet-Boigny] Honorable Secretaries General of our various parties: Excuse me for being unable to address each of you by name. I asked that you come and meet me today for an interpretation, or should I rather say the application of Ivory Coast's Constitution. Contrary to what a lot of people are saying, the Ivory Coast's single party is not a state party. Sekou Toure [former president of Guinea], may he rest in peace, used to say that the Democratic Party of Guinea was a state party.

The Ivory Coast, in Articles 6 and 7 of its 1960 Constitution, provides a right to every Ivorian to form a party, if so desired. It stipulates that elections, including the presidential elections, be held in two rounds. If we had only one party, there would be no talk of two rounds of

presidential elections; and there are constitutional provisions that we must comply with: the country is required to elect a new president every five years at the end of October. In November, there have to be fresh parliamentary elections. The filing of applications for presidential elections should be done 15 days prior to the elections. For the legislative elections, this has to be done three weeks prior to the elections.

Since we are virtually on the eve of these two events, I made it a point to meet you and, as you know, remind you—no one is supposed to be ignorant of the law—of the requirements which we must meet—in other words, the 1960 Constitution of the Ivory Coast, which for the time being has not been amended, and which remains the Constitution of all of us.

Gentlemen, this is the brief statement that I have for you this evening. We are a country of dialogue. If you want to take the floor on the various issues raised, I am prepared to listen to you.

[Gbai Tagro Robert, chairman of the Republican Party of Ivory Coast] Your Excellency, the president of the Republic, I sincerely thank you for convening us to this meeting to remind us of the virtues of the Constitution which the Ivorian people willingly gave itself. I think that the multiparty system—which has at present made the Ivory Coast a country of advanced democracy, since each of us is now free to say what he thinks—must be applied according to the norms, by following the institutions and the Constitution while respecting authority and such institutions. I have always maintained that, as a republican, I have a duty to protect the Republic. This is what I have always said. And all those who stand for safeguarding the interests of the nation should be on my side.

When you talk of the Constitution, I can only applaud you because each passing day, you are demonstrating your commitment to the ideals of peace and the implementation of our Constitution which, so to speak, is the rule of conduct which we should all follow. Personally, I have nothing more to say, since we are all looking forward to the opening of the election campaign, when each party that feels comfortable and strong will present its candidate at the presidential elections or its candidates at the legislative elections. Meanwhile, I thank you for measuring up to the task by convening us to this meeting to discuss the enforcement of the Constitution.

[Houphouet-Boigny] If nobody will take the floor to speak, then can I take this to mean that silence means consent, because I, in my capacity as guardian of the Constitution, will implement it. The last Sunday of the month of October is the 28th; and by 30 October at the latest, Ivory Coast must have a new president. So the elections will take place on 28 October. The candidates must submit the names of their candidates 15 days before 28 October. Concerning the National Assembly, the deadline is 3 weeks before the expiration of the mandate of the current parliamentarians. The deputies will be consulted to fix the date for the elections, but



these elections should take place without delay in November. This is what I have again made it a point to bring to your attention.

[Francis Wodie, Ivorian Workers' Party first national secretary] On behalf of the party, I would like to thank you for convening us to this meeting. I must confess that we were not informed about the agenda, so it is difficult for us to comment now. I would also like to recall that the coordinating parties have sent you a letter in which they stated some of their demands; and we have noted the change in the situation which leads us from a single party to a multiparty system—two systems which have their own logic and peculiar rules.

Elections are going to be organized under the auspices of the institutions of the single party, but within a multiparty context. This is the reason that we would like a transition period to be established in order to permit the organization of these elections under the banner of a multiparty system and in conformity with its rules governing elections. This is the statement that I wanted to make to you; since you have hinted that silence means consent, I am noting this reservation.

[Houphouet-Boigny] I thank you for bringing up this question. I have duly received your two letters in a single envelope. In the first letter, you requested an audience. In the second, you listed your demands. I never accept demands from anyone so long as I remain the leader of this country, as long as the country places its confidence in me.

Multiparty politics began in Senegal, although they had not made provisions for that in their Constitution. It is [Leopold] Senghor [first president of Senegal following independence], our friend, who authorized the creation of three parties. His successor, Abdou Diouf of the Socialist Party, agreed to increase the number of parties in Senegal to 16. But never has there been any question in Senegal of the various parties demanding anything whatsoever. The dates are those stipulated by the Constitution.

I want openness; I want changes to be possible in this country between the sons of this country under the condition that such changes are effected in an atmosphere of peace and order. I want to stress this clearly to all and sundry. The Senegalese are conducting their second elections. A Socialist Party rules there which, I think, has its counterpart in our country. Have you once heard there what you are telling us tonight? Why is it that what is valid in Senegal should not be valid here, whereas we even have an older party, and I am older. What is respected in Senegal will be respected here in Ivory Coast. If the people accept you tomorrow to govern the country, we will submit ourselves to this government so long as the law is respected and the Constitution applied. I repeat that I want absolute openness. Why?

From 1960, the Ivory Coast has been living under a one-party system, even though it was not a party-state. In 1980-85, we drew up an electoral law for all citizens of Ivory Coast, grouped in the same party. This law did not

give an advantage to anybody nor was it to the disadvantage of any single party. Some of you were elected under this law. I could have called for an amendment to this law, and you would have been right to say that President Houphouet has amended the law to the advantage of his party. I am maintaining the number of deputies although the population has increased in some regions.

Nobody can say that the electoral law of Ivory Coast favors this or that party. It is this law which will be applied and none else, for all of us. The next government, or the next National Assembly, can amend it; and it will not be accused of favoring this or that party. But in order to have this openness and in order that the people should know that I want to respect the golden laws of the Constitution, which does not take sides with anyone, I say that the electoral law should be respected. I want to repeat: It does not favor anyone; it is not to the disadvantage of anyone. We are all on the same footing.

In the presidential election campaign, I will not impose myself. We are probably going to have 26 candidates—so much the better. The same law is valid for all 26. I do not know what more you are asking for. There is no point in wasting time, Mr. Wodie. You have to come to the elections on 28 October, as is prescribed by the Constitution. If you do not come, you will be considered as having given up. That is all I want to tell you, and firmly, too. [passage omitted]

We want a change, and we advocate it in this country—but on the condition that this change is conducted in a peaceful and orderly fashion. The country cannot be thrown into demonstrations. That is not done anywhere. We have said that beginning at a certain period, all demonstrations will be authorized, and we are in that period now. If you want to hold a rally, I do not see who will prevent you from doing so; and since I am still the president of the Republic, if you want to hold a rally somewhere at this time of the election campaign, just inform me about when you want to hold the rally, and you can hold your rally. [passage omitted]

In my opinion, the multiparty system—although I still think the conditions are still not sufficiently ripe—is a division of labor. If we are honest, if we want to serve the same cause—the cause of this country, which is to take up the challenges of underdevelopment—the multiparty system can only be beneficial to us. And I myself have benefitted from your efforts. My party has been sleeping at the wheel for 30 years following its victories of 1956 to 1960. Thanks to you, activists have woken up.

But for goodness sake, if you want to engage in politics, do it; but spare Ivory Coast the spilling of blood. I do not want any blood. The only legacy I can leave you before leaving power—one must know when to leave; perhaps this will be my last party congress—is this climate of peace. For goodness sake, do not disturb it. Do not use Ivorians against other Ivorians. Do not recruit mercenaries against Ivorians. That is a crime that God will

never forgive! Those who kill are also killed later. I am not wishing death for anybody.

[Laurent Gbagbo, Ivorian Popular Front, FPI, secretary general] Thank you, Mr. President. I did not come to speak; I came to listen to you, and I have listened to you. I hereby solemnly declare before the head of state, custodian of the institutions, that in fact, the FPI not only is not raising any army, but does not have the intention of raising any army. Mr. President of the Republic, this is a solemn declaration. It is not a declaration for the sake of politics. In the conversations a while ago, I did not speak, because each and everyone was raising issues that we all know about. But since we are either being accused or are not clarifying the issue clearly—having it in mind or giving the impression to people that we have an armed branch in our party—it is my duty as a leader to clearly state that we do not have any armed branch, and that we do not have an intention of doing so.

[Houphouet-Boigny] I am happy to hear that. Excuse me for interrupting, but I do not speak without proof. I am not referring to you. I am happy to hear you say that you are not one of those who recruit armed forces in the political struggle. I lived in France for 15 years. I have visited many families. I saw in one family that the father was a member of a rightist party, the mother was in the center, and the son was in a leftist party; but the family remains. You may go on with your speech.

[Gbagbo] Thank you, Mr. President. I think—since you have said that you are not referring to me or my party—I think there is no point in speaking. Thank you, Mr. President.

[Bernard Zadi Zaourou, Union of Social Democrats, USD, secretary general] Mr. President of the Republic, I did not want to speak either, but I think the last bit of your speech is a challenge to the conscience of each one of us as a leader, and that makes it imperative for us to say a few words, because this meeting is a solemn one in which all opposition parties are participating, and over which you yourself are presiding. I would like to take advantage of this meeting to say that if there is an issue on which the official USD position—a position which we would like to see put into practice every day, because it should not be theoretical—is quite clear, it is our refusal to see Ivory Coast experience violence.

It is not a simple choice of principle—simply because we are in the opposition, it has never occurred to us that Ivory Coast should be a country torn into pieces. We are fundamentally democrats. Our wish and desire each day is to see Ivorians learn to confront their ideas loyally and frankly however high voices are raised, whatever the incidents. There can always be incidents because we live in a big country of several millions of inhabitants. But we believe that this form of struggle is the only way that can ward off denunciations, because so long as people can express their views openly, there is no reason for spying

on somebody and sowing seeds of division among the sons of this country. That is one of the main reasons for our devotion to democracy.

Secondly, a political party constitutes a complex unit, even when the party is young. There can be divergences of views, there can be all forms of actions and issues on which there may not be a unanimous stand. One thing that is certain is that the USD leadership plans to make this issue its code of conduct. Therefore, when you say that some opposition parties want to plunge Ivory Coast into violence, I deem it my duty to give the official position of my party whatever that will cost me, because I believe in it and my comrades also believe in it, and we want to make our position on this point very clear. Thank you.

## Liberia

### Renewed Fighting After Six-Day Cease-Fire

AB2909072490 London BBC World Service  
in English 2200 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Text] Fighting has broken out again in the Liberian capital, Monrovia, ending a six-day cease-fire between the two separate rebel groups and the remnants of the army of the late Samuel Doe. Reports say the cease-fire was first violated on Thursday [27 September] afternoon when rebels of the group led by Mr. Prince Johnson discovered a cache of government arms in a city center warehouse. Government troops, now said to total about 1,000, tried to retrieve the weapons but were repelled. That incident was followed on Friday by exchanges of artillery and machine gunfire lasting several hours. The fighting erupted despite the presence of the West African peacekeeping force.

### Johnson Says Forces To Attack Mansion, Taylor

AB3009161990 London BBC World Service in English  
1600 GMT 30 Sep 90

[From the "World News"]

[Text] One of the rebel leaders in Liberia, Mr. Prince Johnson, has said his forces would attack the Presidential Mansion in the capital, Monrovia, where some followers of the late President Doe are still holding out. Mr. Johnson said the West African peacekeeping force had not taken the building. He also said that his supporters would attack the main rebel group led by Mr. Charles Taylor. Mr. Johnson said peace talks had failed and violence was the only way to resolve the situation in Liberia.

### Terms Violence 'Only Solution'

AB0110095090 London BBC World Service in English  
0709 GMT 1 Oct 90

[From the "Twenty-Four Hours" program]

[Text] In Liberia, after the glimmer of hope during last week's cease-fire, there has been more fighting and the civil war looks set to continue. The three forces involved—the late President Doe's army and the two rebel factions—seem as intent as ever on mutual destruction. One of the rebel leaders, Prince Johnson, has declared he is about to launch an all-out attack on the other rebel force, led by Charles Taylor. Violence, he says, is the only solution to Liberia's current turmoil. The BBC's Mark Huband met and interviewed Prince Johnson yesterday and he told Max Pearson his impressions of Prince Johnson's state of mind.

[Begin recording] [Huband] Johnson is in a very lucid frame of mind at the moment but at the same time he is frustrated that things are going as slowly as they are. He is certainly very angry with Charles Taylor, his rival and the leader of the other rebel group, for the way in which he is persisting in his intention of becoming president, and at the same time he is infuriated with ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], the peacekeeping force, for not having really pushed hard enough, he feels, to ensure that there is cease-fire, to bring the people out of the Presidential Mansion now that Samuel Doe is gone. He is also extremely angry with the members of the interim government whom he sees as being rather ineffective probably because they have not actually all arrived in Monrovia. They have come on fact-finding missions here but they have not established themselves as a government. So, despite being angry with just about everybody it is possible to be angry with, he is also being articulate and lucid in what he stands for.

[Pearson] Now, you spoke to Prince Johnson at his headquarters. Can you just describe what sort of a set up that is?

[Huband] The headquarters is the former compound of a large mining company where there are probably several hundreds of his fighters, and it is well guarded, and there are plenty of checkpoints from the road going out to the compound. His own bungalow is always full of people, and there is usually music playing and beer being drunk, and there is an atmosphere of enjoyment and relaxiveness as well as the feeling of determination that they really want to try and get this whole appalling situation sorted out as quickly as possible.

[Pearson] And when you spoke to him, he said that he was going to attack Charles Taylor's forces and he said he wanted the remnants of former President Doe's forces out of the Presidential Mansion. But does he actually, in terms of numbers of people under his command, have the force to carry out those threats?

[Huband] He certainly said he has. He has a smaller forces, in terms of numbers, than Charles Taylor. But one of the things he showed us was an arms cache which he had captured from the government. Apparently, Samuel Doe, before he was killed, had issued orders to his troops to move some of his weapons and ammunition

out of the Barclay Training Center, which is where many of them were moved out to the Mansion, and to put them in a warehouse in the center of the city. You know, this warehouse was discovered by Johnson's people last week, and he showed us what had been captured and it is an enormous amount, particularly, of ammunition; certainly over a million rounds of ammunition for machine-guns as well as mortars and other weaponry, so, really he is not short of weaponry.

[Pearson] And what has been the reaction of the West African peacekeeping force to developments of the last couple of days?

[Huband] Well Johnson initially said he was going to storm the Mansion and throw everybody out, throw out all the people who were still there—all these former supporters of the late President Doe. The ECOMOG, as the peacekeeping force is called, apparently appealed to him today not to do that and he said that he would, in fact, give them seven days to clear the Barclay Training Center, where he intends to establish himself as leader of what he would see then as the Liberian Armed Forces.

[Pearson] During the past couple of weeks we have heard some dreadful stories about the lack of food in Monrovia and the situation for ordinary citizens. Has that eased at all?

[Huband] No, not at all, although 150 tonnes of rice came in on the Nigeria ship, "River Oli" which brought in 482 Ghanaian reinforcement for the peacekeeping forces just last Thursday [27 September], and that rice really does not seem to have filtered down among the population at all. A lot of people in the city are near to starving. They are very thin, hungry people and they are not just young children and old people. There have been hungry 25-year-old men who are wandering around the city streets aimlessly looking for food, and people are begging although there is really nobody to beg from. [end recording]

### ECOMOG Bombs Airport in Renewed Fighting

AB3009173590 Paris AFP in English 1733 GMT  
30 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Monrovia, Sept 30 (AFP)—A fragile eight-day ceasefire in this Liberian capital was broken Sunday when fighting broke out between rebels and the Presidential Guard, according to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE journalists on the scene.

They said that the guard and rebels of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) exchanged rifle and machine-gun fire. The journalists said that at mid-afternoon (1430 GMT) mortar fire was also heard less than 500 metres from the Presidential Palace where the guard, supporters of the late President Samuel Doe, was holding out.

A ceasefire was declared unilaterally by the NPFL in Monrovia on September 22. But it was respected for most of the week by the government troops. The two sides were often seen fraternizing over the last few days.



Gunfire was also heard on Friday but there were no reports of violence on Saturday.

The cause of the latest fighting was not clear. Some NPFL rebels accused the Presidential Guard of breaking the ceasefire. They said the guard was caught in the middle between the NPFL rebels on one side, and on the other by a splinter rebel group led by Prince Johnson and by the peace-keeping force of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS).

Other NPFL rebels said the NPFL had asked the guard to let them through so they could attack the splinter rebel group and the peace-keeping force. When the guards refused, the NPFL rebels tried to break through, they said. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, aircraft of the peacekeeping force [ECOMOG] late Saturday bombarded the international airport of Robertsfield, about 60 kilometres (38 miles) east of Monrovia. They also bombed a nearby villa which has served as NPFL headquarters, Mr. Taylor told AFP. "This is a violation of the ceasefire and the first attempt on my life," he said.

Damage, however, was not great. The airport building was destroyed during fighting between the NPFL and government troops last spring, but the runway and control tower are intact.

In Lagos, Nigerian radio quoted an official source as saying that the peacekeeping force was distributing posters and pamphlets in Liberia urging an end to the nine-month civil war.

And the official NIGERIAN NEWS AGENCY NAN reported in Lagos that Prince Johnson was now travelling around that part of Monrovia controlled by his force in the official vehicle of ex-President Doe, who was killed three weeks ago. The agency said the presidential car, a Mercedes, was seized after Mr. Doe was gunned down by Mr. Johnson's men.

It said Mr. Johnson was always accompanied by 40 heavily-armed men as he was driven around in the car with sirens wailing, and spent much time with Nigerian peacekeeping force General Cyril Iwese.

The agency said that the final barrier to be passed by anyone approaching Mr. Johnson's headquarters was a scarecrow with a skull for a head, wearing sunglasses and bearing an imitation rifle.

#### **NPFL Commentary Views Johnson Impersonator**

*AB3009221490 Gbarnga Radio of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia in English 1900 GMT 30 Sep 90*

[Radio commentary]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] on the existence of ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] as an economic community in the light of the absence of any

mandate for military intervention in the charter that brought ECOWAS into existence.

Nigeria [words indistinct] by sending some 3,000 troops to Liberia creates a dangerous atmosphere in the West African subregion. By sending unwanted Nigerian troops under [words indistinct] condition, the Nigerian head of state hopes [words indistinct] opposition to his government at home, start [words indistinct] priority of the West African region on the one hand and the continent as a whole.

On a more important note, it has now been reliably confirmed that the man masked Saturday as Prince Johnson is no other than (Obed Kerteh). Intelligence reports say (Obed Kerteh) is now on the payroll of foreign countries hostile to Liberian people. It was through (Obed Kerteh)'s connection that the late killer Doe was taken from the besieged Executive Mansion for a so-called meeting [words indistinct].

On the other hand, West African people have [words indistinct] unwanted army personnel. [passage indistinct] At the moment, the ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] force has abandoned the so-called peacekeeping (?duty) [words indistinct]. Reports from Monrovia say the ECOMOG force has driven all the [words indistinct] there is no other alternative [words indistinct] that the president of Liberia and commander in chief of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia [NPFL], Charles B. Taylor, has called upon ECOMOG to withdraw from Liberia in order to lessen the (?pains being caused) by its presence following the cease-fire by all factions in the Liberian conflict.

Leaving Liberian soil now, President Taylor said, is presently the best contribution ECOMOG could make to the peaceful ending of the Liberian civil war. President Taylor was speaking earlier this week against the background of initiatives already being taken by all factions in the war to resolve their differences and bring relief as (?immediately as possible) to the suffering masses of the Liberian people, both at home and abroad. This welcome initiative by all the warring factions are being demonstrated by the voluntary cease-fire to which the factions continue to adhere in addition to contacts already being made by the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly [NPRA] government with the late Doe and the late Johnson is seen as seeking better understanding of their better [words indistinct] and finding common ground to negotiate a lasting solution to the nine-month crisis.

Reportedly, these contacts are progressively proceeding in an atmosphere of friendship and brotherhood and Liberians [words indistinct] delivered to build that (?golden) land of liberty, the Liberian national anthem has (?forged) more than 140 long years [words indistinct].

But in spite of this fruitful initiative by the people covered with the foremost responsibility to serve the (?nation); in spite of the unbearable suffering of the Liberian people and their yearning for peace as demonstrated by their public nationwide demonstration to



convince the world at large, their condemnation and [word indistinct] outside interference which has [words indistinct] the end of Samuel Doe, ECOMOG, deafened by jealousy, (?greed), and [words indistinct] Liberian people crying for peace and (?consequently) mobilizing more troops and assistance to further its unprovoked and unsolicited war against the Liberian people.

We are no doubt [words indistinct] at this attitude of ECOMOG and its [word indistinct] is a serious setback to our peace setup and an affront to all lawful and peace-loving people the world over, and therefore [word indistinct]. We will therefore say to ECOMOG and its supporters that while your intervention would have done work to us [words indistinct] nine months ago, it is not worth it anymore. You have come too late. Go back home. Your continued presence in Liberia [words indistinct] is not only a violation of our sovereignty, but also a serious threat to African unity and consequently to peace and cooperation in the West African region.

You are aware, no manner of troops, arms, ammunition, or threats will deter us from our goal. You have come along and then you must (?turn back) [words indistinct]. Taylor's morale is too high; it cannot just (?fail). You are fighting a losing battle.

As at now, the NPFL has captured 99.9 percent of Liberian territory. Already, many Liberians are returning home daily in their thousands to [words indistinct]. If you have nothing against this, then please go home and give us a chance to solve our problems our own way. [words indistinct] 30 years, we are still able to do it. We have reached point the NPRA government [words indistinct] faction to allow no one to further divide us by confusing our priorities. As fellow Liberians, we are aware of the ardent desire to end the conflict and the earliest we can stop [words indistinct] of the NPRA president [words indistinct] increased suffering. The sooner our nation and people [word indistinct] on their way but achieving the objectives and daily [word indistinct] democratic practice [words indistinct].

#### **BBC Interviews Interim Government President**

*AB2809184790 London BBC World Service in English  
1615 GMT 28 Sep 90*

[From the "Focus on the Africa" Program]

[Text] It seems to be a pause for breath among the rival groups in Liberia following the weekend cease-fire agreement between Charles Taylor's Patriotic Front on one side, and Prince Johnson and the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] peacekeeping force, ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] on the other. But in the lull, veteran politician Amos Sawyer has spoken out for the first time since reports that he was appointed president of the interim government set up at an ECOWAS meeting in Banjul. The interim government has been accepted by Prince Johnson, but has been implacably opposed by Charles Taylor, who insisted he

is president by force of arms. Well, this afternoon, Amos Sawyer called us up and Robin White asked?im what were his immediate plans:

[Begin recording] [Sawyer] Our plans now include finalizing our arrangements for going into Liberia and to begin operations on the ground.

[White] So, you are all planning to leave for Monrovia when?

[Sawyer] As soon as our plans are finalized. We are very pleased that both Mr. Nimley and Prince Johnson have recognized the legitimacy of this government and we look forward to getting into Monrovia when our preparations are completed so that we can begin operations and begin tackling those major problems that we have to face in our country.

[White] Could you be a bit more specific as to when you might go?

[Sawyer] I think that is as specific as I can be right now. We will have more details in a few days. But for now, I think it is good enough to know that we are well on our way in the preparations.

[White] But what kind of time scale do you have in mind? Are we talking about a few days, a few weeks, or months, or what?

[Sawyer] We will let you know, we'll let you know.

[White] Wouldn't it be sensible to have some kind of discussions in Freetown with Mr. Taylor before you went to Monrovia?

[Sawyer] You know, since the government was organized, there have been a number of efforts, international as well as among Liberians, to meet with Mr. Taylor and to iron out whatever the problems might be that would enable him and his group to operate within the framework of the interim government. Of course, we still would like to have the National Patriotic Front take its (?deeds) and you may well know that the role that (?is) to be played within the political framework of the interim government by the Front is a substantial role, a role that does not at all detract from Mr. Taylor's ability to run in contest of the elections. In fact, what we have designated through this meeting to the Front provides Mr. Taylor with the opportunity to be the highest official in the government who has the opportunity to organize a political party, and run and win democratic elections.

[White] In fact, how many places have you offered him in the interim government?

[Sawyer] Well, the total of some 35 places of which the two factions there, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Johnson combined, have 10; and he has six and Mr. Johnson four.

[White] But if he controls 90 percent of the country, six seats out of 35 does not seem a lot.

[Sawyer] The question of pulling the country under armed control is a little bit different from a country where people will be free to associate with their political parties and proceed through democratically elected officials to organize and operate a political system. So you see, we are talking about providing a framework where armed control can be converted to political control within the framework of democratic elections, free and fair elections.

[White] If it came to the crunch, Mr. Sawyer, would you be prepared to offer them more than those six in order to get his cooperation?

[Sawyer] We want the cooperation of Mr. Taylor. There has always been room for discussions on this question. [end recording]

## Mali

### Al-Qadhdhafi's Role in Tuareg Issue Viewed

AB3009151890 Paris AFP in French 2225 GMT  
28 Sep 90

[Text] Bamako, 28 Sep (AFP)—The independent bimonthly LES ECHOS, published in Mali, in its 28 September edition raised the issue of the part played by Libya's head of state, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, in the conflicts between Malian, Algerian, and Niger authorities and Tuareg nomads. The quadripartite Djanet (southern Algeria) summit on the problem, which was held on 8 and 9 September, brought out al-Qadhdhafi's "contradictions," reports the paper which cites as evidence the fact that Colonel al-Qadhdhafi was dressed "ostentatiously in Tuareg garments" and that his statements were ambiguous.

According to the paper, while declaring his "support" for the countries in which the incidents were taking place, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi stated that "the Tuaregs are a Libyan Arab tribe" with Libya as their "fatherland of origin. We cannot allow genocide to be committed," he reportedly stressed. The Tuaregs see "as a sign of tribalism" their being "considered unstable elements" in Mali and Niger, the Libyan leader is reported to have said, adding that these states "are wiping out" the Tuareg community.

The paper continues to question the possible ambitions of the Libyan head of state whose role "in recruiting, military and ideological training, and supplying military hardware to Malian Tuaregs was condemned. Does he want a 'Chadization' of the region?" asks the bimonthly which expresses the fear that internationalizing the conflict may be aimed at creating "a Tuareg enclave which would serve as Libya's satellite in furthering its pan-Arab designs."

## Nigeria

### Babangida on ECOWAS Peacekeeping Force Goals

AB3009182390 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1500 GMT 30 Sep 90

[Text] President Ibrahim Babangida has dismissed speculations that Nigeria spearheaded the formation of the West African Peacekeeping Force, ECOMOG, in Liberia to save the government of late President Doe. In an interview in Lagos, President Babangida explained that there had been a general agreement among ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] member countries to form the peacekeeping force to restore peace in Liberia and save the lives of Liberians and other nationals living in that country. On the success and financial cost of the force, General Babangida said the fact that the situation in Liberia had not escalated was an achievement for the presence of the peacekeeping troops.

He maintained that the success of ECOMOG would usher in stronger union in the West African subregion. The president also expressed optimism that the present military government would be the last in the country. He said the involvement of the military in politics in the country has significantly affected the special duties of the military.

### Aikhomu Asks For ECOWAS Support at UN

AB2909220690 Paris AFP in English 2111 GMT  
28 Sep 90

[Text] New York, United Nations, Sept 28 (AFP)—Nigerian Vice President Augustus Aikhomu Friday appealed for international help to make the West African peacekeeping force in Liberia an effective military outfit capable of ending the carnage in that war-torn country. Admiral Aikhomu told a press conference here on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly's annual session that the West African peacekeeping force (ECOMOG) sent into Liberia last month by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) needed to be restructured to accomplish its mission.

"Initially the force was sent as a peacekeeping outfit to create an atmosphere which will allow an interim government to operate. But it didn't work out that way and it is now necessary to restructure the force," the Nigerian leader said, referring to the continuing bloodletting by Liberian factions. To that end, he said he was appealing for logistics support for the force from the United States and other countries.

Stressing the need for international financial aid to tackle the huge refugee problem in Liberia, Adm. Aikhomu said he would make a direct appeal for assistance in a speech he was due to deliver to the UN General Assembly later Friday. He suggested the aid could be channeled through ECOWAS and international bodies.

Nigeria dominates the six-nation ECOMOG, which also draws troops from Ghana, Guinea, Sierra Leone and the Gambia.

But Adm. Aikhomu bristled at suggestions that Nigeria was throwing its weight around in its region or that ECOWAS was trying to impose a government on Liberia.

"Right now, there is no country called Liberia ... We're at the stage where we have a tribal conflict there. Nigeria cannot stand by and allow a sister country within our sub-region to disintegrate.

"We have a moral responsibility ... to stop the wanton killings there," the Nigerian leader said.

He responded to claims that Charles Taylor, the rebel leader of the National Patriotic Front of Liberia (NPFL) which launched the civil war last December, was in control of 90 per cent of the country and should therefore be allowed to rule. Adm. Aikhomu said the peace-keeping force was trying to prevent "one element of a tribal group impose himself on other tribes."

"An atmosphere has to be created whereby all the interested parties will participate," he added.

Nigerian diplomatic sources said they envisaged that the interim government now in Sierra Leone would stay in place for six months to one year before free and fair elections were organized. Adm. Aikhomu however said the ECOMOG force would not withdraw until Liberia had "a functional security outfit, an effective military force" representing all Liberians.

Mr. Taylor, a former associate of President Samuel Doe, who was captured and fatally wounded by a rival rebel group on September 9, on Thursday threatened to open fire on all ships entering Liberian territorial waters. NPFL guerrillas, the dissident rebels led by Prince Johnson and members of the late Mr. Doe's presidential guard have not exchanged fire for six days.

#### Minister Meets France's Dumas on Gulf, Liberia

AB2909134490 Lagos Domestic Service in English  
1800 GMT 28 Sep 90

[Excerpts] Nigeria and France have held talks in New York on strategies to strengthen relations between them. The talks took place between the minister of external affairs, Retired Major General Ike Nwachukwu and his French counterpart, Mr. Roland Dumas. Diplomatic correspondent Joseph Azoro in New York reports:

[Begin Azoro recording] The talks centered mainly on four themes. They are Ajaokuta Steel Complex, the Liberian conflict and the Gulf crisis, as well as South Africa. Retired Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu stated that some French companies handling the Ajaokuta Steel Complex could not complete their own parts of the project as stipulated. He asked the French Government to persuade those companies to expedite action on the project. When the minister was asked if Nigeria had increased her oil production, Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu replied that the Federal Government did so in line with OPEC's recent agreements.

On the Liberian conflict, the minister appealed for French assistance to convince Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso to desist from shielding Charles and to support ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. He also highlighted the current situation in Liberia and the role ECOMOG was playing to bring peace and stability in that country. Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu called for French assistance, particularly in the area of finance, food, and medical facilities to alleviate the sufferings of Liberians. The minister also stressed the need for the French Government to support the call made by the president of United Nations Security Council for assistance to the people of Liberia.

On the Gulf crisis, Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu said that Nigeria's position was that of total condemnation of the aggression shown in annexing Kuwait by Iraq and the withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait to [words indistinct] with a view to ensuring global peace.

Back in the continent of Africa, the minister agreed that some civil reforms had taken place in South Africa but maintained that sanctions should continue until an irreversible change of course in the region. Maj. Gen. Nwachukwu seized the occasion to note the views of his French counterpart on sanctions against South Africa. In this connection, Dr. Dumas replied that the EEC was still examining the issue of relaxation of sanctions against the Pretoria regime. He, however, added that the French Government would continue to put pressure on South Africa to dismantle apartheid. The French minister was, however, supportive of the efforts being made by the authorities of South Africa to eradicate the obnoxious apartheid policy and urged the authorities to continue in that direction.

Mr. Dumas expressed willingness to liaise with his counterparts in Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso on the alleged assistance to one of the rebel leaders in Liberia, Mr. Charles Taylor, and supported ECOMOG. [end recording]

#### Government-Owned Newspaper on Liberian Crisis

AB2809215890 Dakar PANA in English 1838 GMT  
28 Sep 90

[From the "Weekly Press Review"]

[Excerpt] Dakar, 28 Sept. (PANA)—A number of African papers have this week debated the question of the continued stay in that country of the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] monitoring group for Liberia, ECOMOG. One such daily, the government owned NEW NIGERIAN, said Monday that the call by a radical group for a unilateral withdrawal from ECOMOG by Nigeria should be ignored. It argued that it is Nigeria's moral responsibility as the most populous black nation on earth to see that peace reigns in the oldest black republic. The best way to be our



brother's keeper in Liberia is not by chickening out at the eleventh hour, the newspaper in an editorial entitled the Liberian Quagmire, said.

However, with recent developments, a faint light seemed to be appearing at the end of the long tunnel with a tenuous cease-fire holding now within the last 48 hours, observed the paper before stating: It is to this first ray of hope that the NEW NIGERIAN today wishes to direct the attention of foreign policy makers of Nigeria. It is rare opportunity that must not be allowed to slip. The temporary silence of guns in Monrovia must be made to endure, it said. The newspaper also advocated that the thrust of the ECOWAS peace strategy be placed on the diplomatic front. Therefore, it said, ECOWAS should now involve the OAU since every country in West Africa is suspected to having vested interests in the Liberian crisis.

Another Nigerian daily newspaper, THE VANGUARD, gave four reasons why Nigeria should be in the ECOMOG group. For one, the rhetoric of being the giant of Africa would have otherwise been exposed as totally devoid of meaning. Second, the spirit of regional integration such as being enacted in ECOWAS makes it imperative on member states to be actively interested in any member's welfare. Thirdly, Nigeria's national interest and security was equally at stake, in so far as any serious crisis within the West African sub-region poses a potential security risk and threat. Fourthly, the civil strife in Liberia was too tribally compromised and polarized for any factional victory to result in long-lasting peace, it said.

Continuing, the paper said: Most importantly, however, is the duty and obligation of the Nigerian state to cater for her citizens' welfare in Liberia. On ECOMOG's performance, the daily said: For too long, the ECOMOG has been rather apologetic, adrift and largely irrelevant to this mandate of restoring sanity to Liberia. If ECOMOG thinks it still has a duty in Liberia, then that interest would be better served by a material commitment to a quick and decisive action. [passage omitted]

#### Further Commentary

AB2809145290 *Lagos International Service*  
in English 1030 GMT 28 Sep 90

[From the Press Review]

[Text] The GUARDIAN says Nigeria said yesterday that there was nothing new in Ghana's suggestion for a more flexible ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States, ECOWAS, Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] as well as the U.S. proposal on the role of rebel leader Charles Taylor in resolving the Liberian crisis. The minister of state in the External Affairs Ministry, Ambassador Zakary Ibrahim, said that by its nature, ECOMOG was conceived as a [word indistinct] organ which should necessarily be flexible and flexibility in its operations is the essence of its existence. Nigeria does

not deny that Mr. Taylor is an important actor in the Liberian crisis, and the long period of mediation in Freetown in July was devoted to reconciling, essentially, the position of the Government of Liberia and that of the National Patriotic Front led by Charles Taylor. The GUARDIAN quotes Mr. Ibrahim as saying that nothing had happened to date to make ECOMOG irrelevant.

#### \* Refinery Malfunctions Cause LPG Shortage

90AF0720A *Lagos BUSINESS TIMES in English*  
20 Aug 90 p 24

[Article by Mike Oduniyi, Energy Correspondent]

[Text] Consumers of Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) in the country, otherwise known as cooking gas, face a major threat of shortage of the commodity because both the Kaduna and Warri refineries have stopped production of the gas.

Oil industry sources told the BUSINESS TIMES in Lagos that the stoppage of LPG production was because of malfunctioning of the fluid catalytic cracking (FCC) unit of the plants.

The unit is responsible for the processing of LPG from heavy fuel oil and with the closure of the FCC, LPG marketers now have the Port Harcourt refinery as their only source of supply of the domestic gas.

The shortage of the gas which was first noticed in Lagos two weeks ago, was as a result of the diversion of LPG tankers that were previously serving the northern parts of the country with LPG from Kaduna refinery, to Port Harcourt.

The LPG shortage might be heightened because of distribution problems now emerging in the LPG industry. Officials told the BUSINESS TIMES that marketers were finding it difficult to transport LPG from Port Harcourt to the northern states because of the very low allowance that the NNPC [Nigeria National Petroleum Corporation] paid them for this task, otherwise referred to as "bridging".

Marketers said that they received N51.00 [naira] per ton as bridging allowance, which they claimed, was uneconomical. A recent meeting held between the management of Pipelines and Products Marketing Company (PPMC), a subsidiary of the NNPC, and LPG marketers on the transportation problem, turned out to be deadlocked.

There was also the demand for the provision of a third LPG vessel to increase supply of gas to the Lagos area which consumed about 54 percent of gas produced, is currently being served by two ships, 'CRYSTAL SUCCESS' and 'CRYSTAL VICTORIA,' both with a combined capacity of 1,200 metric tons.



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